

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

*Reconversion* *Battlelines*



VOL. XLIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1944

NO. 10

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA





# ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

## SAME DIFFERENCE

The natives of Algeria, where American chewing gum was recently introduced, use it for money, preferring it to francs. They call it "shoongum." In this country it is used for gluing the pedestrian's sole to the pavement and is pronounced "shoeing gum."—*New York Times*.

\* \* \*

## CECIL

Morale was low in the meter shop,  
Meter testing was about to stop  
All 1-A's were at the battlefronts  
Nobody left but the 4-F runts.

Then came Cecil and morale went high,  
No need to ask the reason why,  
For Cecil was gorgeous, so lovely and sweet  
She swept the 4-F's right off their feet.

The old busted-down tester with the rheumatic pain  
Forgot all about his walking cane.

He shaved his whiskers, slicked down his curl,  
He even wore a tie for the beautiful girl.

Then came the blow that floored them all—  
The Navy needed women, Cecil answered the call.

Dear, sweet Cecil, so loyal and brave,  
Quit a good job to become a Wave.

The poor old testers were broken hearted and sad,  
Yet down in their hearts they were really glad,

For with Cecil in the service behind a gun  
The 4-F's were safe from the treacherous Hun.

For women aren't sissies, they're made of good stuff,  
When it comes to a showdown, they are plenty tough.

So, thank God for the women, so patriotic and true,  
Especially the ones in the uniform of blue.

So cheer up, 4-F's, hold up your chin,  
With Cecil in the Navy, we're a cinch to win.

JAY GIBSON, I. O.

\* \* \*

## LOCAL UNION TAKES POSITION ON LOVE!

A local union of hotel and restaurant employees now has an official position on love. The ruling was made after the headwaiter at a swanky hotel complained that he saw a waitress sitting on a waiter's lap in a secluded part of the roof garden. The headwaiter called on the business agent to order the two to stop "such goings-on."

"Me," replied Martin, "who comes from a long line of Frenchmen, he asks me to stop people from love! For what did my ancestors fight?"

The business agent pondered the case a while and came up with this decision: "You cannot stop love—but love should not be made on the boss' time. That should make everybody happy."—*Federated Press*.

In the Correspondence columns this month *Local Union No. 321* reports the death of its former member, Andrew Lennie, known to readers of this page as "Lineman Lennie."

"Lineman Lennie" had the "natural touch" in everything he wrote. He contributed rarely personal stuff, and often made the "line" on this joke page.

He will be missed, and his rare, flavorful comments will not be replaced.

\* \* \*

## THE NO'S HAVE IT

No burbling creeks;  
No woody pics;  
No site on which  
Our tent to pitch;  
No broken cot;  
No flies to swat;  
No fish to catch;  
No bites to scratch!  
No place to go—  
No gas, you know!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124.

\* \* \*

## IF

*With apologies to the late Rudyard Kipling*

If you can don your spurs and belt,  
And cinch them up real tight,  
And climb a long, tall, rotten pole  
In the gloom of darkest night;

If you can face the rain and sleet and snow,  
While ice forms on your coat,  
Your feet are wet, and your hands are cold,  
But you don't let it get your goat;

If you can worm your way through a maze of wires  
That jolt you at every touch,  
And still you can grin and kid the boys,  
And say, it didn't hurt (much);

If you can stand the gaff of a rough tough boss,  
And show not the least resentment;  
If you can smile and answer him, "Yes, sir!"  
In token of sweet resentment;

If you can endure all of this grief,  
And register no complaints,  
You are not just a lineman, my son—  
You are one of God's own saints.

E. L. HADDEN,  
L. U. No. 77.

*That moan you heard was Kipling squirming in his grave.*

\* \* \*

## WIVES CRACKS

I was looking at some pictures of the Eastern war front and was very much impressed by one of them.

"Holy Smoke!" I exclaimed to the Missus, "The Russians sure shot hell out of this town of Przemysl."

"Yeah," responded my better half (so-called), "Looks like they shot most of the vowels out of it, too."

SLEEPY STEVE,  
L. U. No. 9.

## TWO FROM AN OLD FRIEND

Simpleton: "Watcher lookin' for?"

Policeman: "We're looking for a drowned man."

Simpleton: "Watcher want one for?"

\* \* \*

Little boy, to artist: "Watcha paintin', mister?"

Artist: "That union hall over there."

Little boy: "Well, it sure needs it!"

AL "LEFTY" VAUGHN,  
L. J. No. 18.

\* \* \*

## QUITE A CHANGE

I've oiled my "Kleins" and packed them away,  
And my hacksaw and reamer, too.

I've hung up by "Sweet-Orrs" and drawn my last pay;

I'm G. I. till this war is through.

The tool bag has changed to full field pack,  
The hickey to rifle and sling.

But my hands won't be idle 'til I get back—  
'Cause I'm learning to use "tools" with a sting.

That ride in the subway, day after day,  
Is one thing I left back in New York.  
I've learned to get there a new kind of way—  
In the Army, to travel, you walk!

Those deep apple pies mom used to make,  
I'm pushing out of my mind.  
I've developed a taste for the mess cook's cake,  
It's great after a day's weary grind.

Seriously though, there's plenty we miss—  
Our friends, our homes and our wives;  
Mostly our kids and their "nighty-night" kiss,

Those things were once "tops" in our lives.

But all we give up we're giving with cheer,  
'Cause we know that we're victory bound,  
And each day we're away is bringing us near  
To a peace that is lasting and sound.

PVT. WILLIAM SEELICKE, JR.,  
Formerly of L. U. No. 3.

\* \* \*

## YOU GUESS

The young daughter, a bit like "Baby Snooks," was visiting her Daddy on a construction job. On their rounds of observation they paused a moment to watch the brick-layer.

"What's that white stuff, Daddy?"

"That's mortar, dear; they use that to hold the bricks together."

"What holds them apart, Daddy?"

RAY R. (JUICE) WELCH,  
L. U. No. 415.

\* \* \*

*Our stock of jokes is getting low,  
We're running out of poems and so—  
We call on you to lend a hand  
To the "joke" page—ever in demand—  
So come on Brothers!*



# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine Chat

The ax has fallen. The War Production Board has told the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL to stay within its present limits of paper consumption. This simply means that for the months of October, November and December, this year, we must run only 32 pages. The problem of our JOURNAL is not only the problem of cutting the weight of our paper and the size of our publication, but the problem of supplying our rapidly growing new members with the JOURNAL.

However, there will be no sacrifice of interest or quality in this cut. The JOURNAL will have the same close contact with the intimate problems of the union and the same punch. It will not sacrifice appearance either.

It is readily seen that our publication makes considerable sacrifice in this respect for the war effort. Our normal page run is 56 pages and we now are running only 32 pages. However, the situation will improve. It is apparent that the war will soon be over—at least the European war—and there will be more paper available. The JOURNAL stands ready, of course, to continue to serve our widespread membership.

Two new publications by local unions attract our attention: the I.B.E.W.-A.F.L. News, a publication of Local Union No. B-18, I. B. E. W., Los Angeles. It is intelligently edited and has lots of general news. The Contact, published by Local Union No. B-1202, Defiance, Ohio, is dedicated to all employees in the American Steel Package Company in the services of our country, to the end that contact shall remain unbroken. This gives the title of the publication, The Contact. This is a lively publication of real worth.



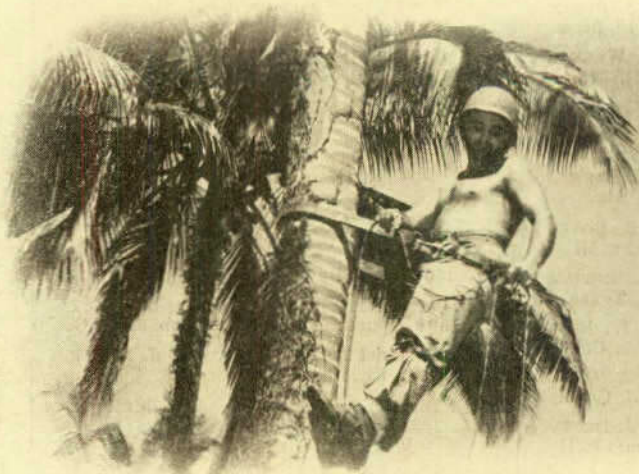


## DISILLUSION

BY MARSHALL LEAVITT, L. U. 124

I used to dream of a South Sea isle  
Where palm trees nod and the trade-winds blow,  
Where life is soft and the tempo slow,  
And days march past in a sleepy file.  
Where maidens bathe, sans clothes, sans guile,  
In jewelled lagoons, dark eyes aglow.  
Where velvet nights and the jungle's low  
Concerto charm with their tropic wile.

A lad came back from there last week.  
Malaria lingers in his veins.  
He told of jungles, aye, and bleak  
Atolls, and heat, and endless rains.  
Do I still dream of lands below?  
Oh, no! Quite definitely, NO!







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## RECONVERSION, *Major* *Problem of These Times*

**L**ABOR has lost the first round in its fight for full employment. As a consequence the nation has lost considerable ground in its fight for stability and advancement. Advocates for full employment are digging in on what might be called the second line of defense. Southern Democrats and Republicans in the Senate defeated the Kilgore bill, labor's bill, which provided a sane way to secure employment after the war. A similar bill is now pending in the House.

For three years, labor and other social-minded groups have been trying to think through the steps by which full employment can be attained after the war. This thinking had culminated in the Kilgore bill, probably one of the most comprehensive economic documents produced in Congress for a decade. Though that bill has been turned down by the reactionaries of the Senate, a fighting chance is left in the lower House to save its principles in a substitute measure. However, there is not much chance that a workable measure will emerge. Labor is cynical. It takes the position that we are once again about to follow the road which emerged out of the first World War and led to the 1929 debacle. What are the problems and what are the points of conflict in the present situation?

### SURPLUS MATERIALS

The first great problem has to do with surplus material. Due to the cost of the war effort the Army and Navy have bought and stored millions of tons of materials which might have been used in case the war continued over a longer period of time. These materials are of every description. It is readily seen that as to how surplus materials are handled at the close of hostilities will determine the state of the markets. If the war agencies dump this material on the open market and it is bought up by speculators who in turn sell it at a high price, the necessary adjustments for orderly economic advancement will be crippled. Already there are charges that speculators have had access to some of the materials, have bought them up, and have smuggled them out in job lots at discreet intervals and at

**Involves labor profoundly, and determines whether great numbers of jobless men will walk streets**

key points. Nearly all business groups, including most trade associations, have petitioned the government to take charge of the surplus material problem and put it on an orderly basis. It is plain to see that only speculators would profit by the dumping process.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Chicago in August, outlined this particular segment of the reconversion problem by strongly advocating that huge stockpiles of building materials be properly handled in order to advance a housing drive. The council warns that war production will be slashed 40 per cent overnight when Germany surrenders. This means that contracts will be cancelled, thousands of factories will close and millions of workers will be thrown out of jobs. The council goes on to say:

"The executive council strongly urges the immediate acceleration of the reconversion program wherever this can be accomplished without interfering with the even flow of vital war production.

"One obvious field where this can be done most effectively is housing and construction. The construction industry needs no reconversion. It is ready to go the moment the signal is given and materials are available. The market for new homes is tremendous. Every city in the nation is suffering from a serious housing shortage. This shortage will be rendered more acute when the men in the armed forces begin returning home by the millions.

"Furthermore, launching of a large-scale nation-wide housing program will provide immediate employment for more than five million workers, not only in direct construction but in manufacture of home equipment and supplies. In fact, such a housing program is calculated to give the strongest impetus to the postwar recovery drive.

"One serious obstacle to preparations for postwar housing and construction is the present shortage of building ma-

terials. Many items needed in construction, such as lumber, wiring and plumbing supplies, are now extremely scarce because the same materials are in heavy demand for war purposes.

"The executive council therefore feels that production of these materials should immediately be greatly intensified. The surplus, not needed for the war program, should be stored up on stockpiles by the government in all sections of the country so that the housing program can get going at full blast the moment the war against the Nazis ends.

"Delay in these preparations would be dangerous, if not fatal, to the nation's postwar economy. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor calls upon the government for prompt action."

### SURPLUS FACILITIES

The second great problem of reconversion has to do with surplus facilities. In the hurried preparations for war the Government entered the private business field. It is estimated that between 15 and 18 billion dollars of facilities are owned outright or controlled by the Federal Government. What will be done with these facilities? One school of thought advocates that in the name of free enterprise these facilities should be scrapped or turned back to private interests. Another school takes the position that certain standards should be set up for the turning back of these plants and mills. The Kilgore bill set up certain standards for the transfer of these facilities. These standards were three:

1. They shall be turned back in such a way as not to affect adversely the maintenance and promotion of maximum employment.

2. They shall be turned back in such a way that they will not unduly dislocate domestic markets.

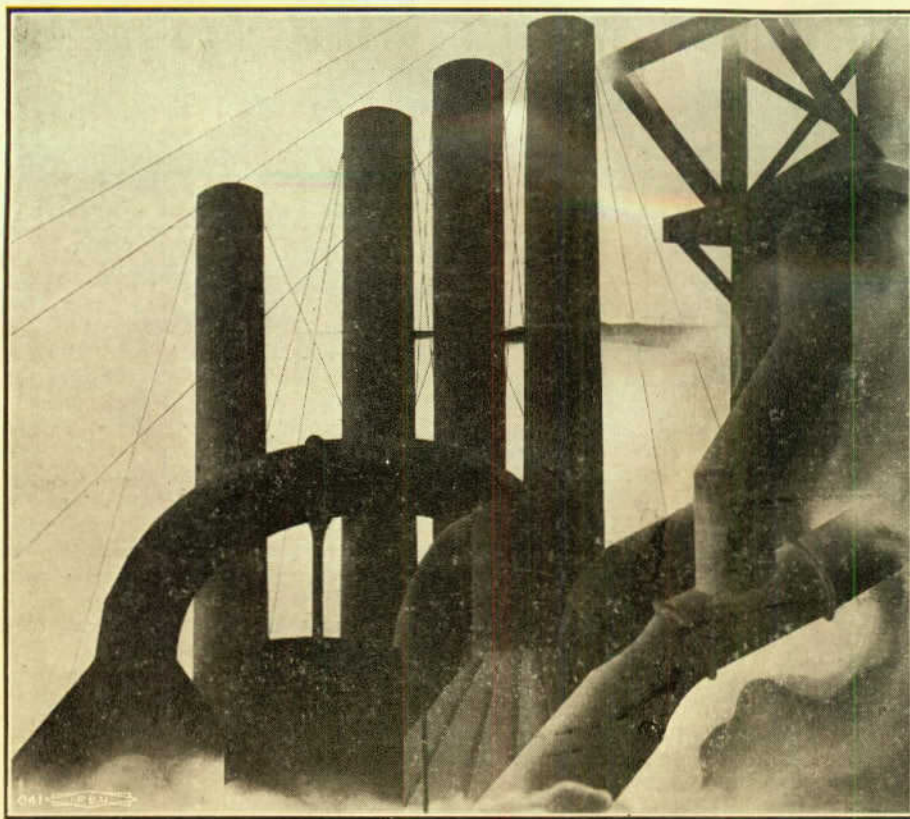
3. They will be turned back in such a way that they will not encourage monopoly or undue concentration of industry or commerce or adversely affect small business or free competitive enterprise.

At this point in the reconversion process it is apparent that there are deep and fundamental conflicts. It is apparent that only great corporations could find the money to buy surplus plants from the government. The small business could not do this. It is apparent that if an uncontrolled program is followed that monopoly and great wealth would be greatly increased.

### FULL EMPLOYMENT

The third great problem of reconversion has to do with the problem of maintaining full employment, which, it should be





WILL SMOKE POUR FROM THESE STACKS?

noted, is the fundamental guiding principle of the whole program. To any sane person it is apparent that employment cannot be left to chance. It was left to chance after the first World War and as a result hundreds of thousands walked the streets and ex-soldiers peddled apples for a living. There must be orderly processes. These orderly processes have to do with payment of adequate sums to soldiers and to civilians during the bridging period from war to peace. The Kilgore bill set up a maximum of \$35.00 a week for a family of four. This tapered off to \$20.00 for the individual worker. This one issue precipitated a great fight in Congress and broke the Kilgore ranks. Later the Kilgore group amended the bill to accept \$25.00 as a maximum. It is apparent that the money spent is a small sum as compared with the ravages of great depression upon the body politic. Then the ex-soldier and civilian worker must find ready employment exchanges or offices where he can report periodically and receive guidance as to jobs. Opportunities must also be given for education and retraining, and the Kilgore bill offered an adequate program for this needed process.

The goal of full employment is not an impossible goal as has been proved by the war period. As labor well knows we have been in an era of full employment, and every thoughtful person knows that by adequate arrangements and rational methods a transition could be made to peace and an economy erected that would give a job to every worker able and willing to work.

#### PLAN NOT CHANCE

Nothing in this process can be left to chance. Chanceful arrangements were the

order of the day after the first World War with sinister results. There was no agency appointed by the Wilson government to take charge of postwar problems. The Kilgore bill adequately provided for a central agency to guide the nation back to normal pursuits. The Kilgore bill also provided for proper coordination of present agencies such as selective service, the War Production Board, social security, federal apprenticeship committee and others.

The Kilgore bill would have provided a bill to establish an office of war mobilization and adjustment. Already there are many agencies in the Federal government that are engaged with some of the details of reconversion. But the job is so complex and so large that no unauthorized agency can cope with the problem.

Branching from these principal problems with their sharp conflicts are, of course, other problems that could be labeled minor. For example, there is the problem of what to do for the stimulation of small business projects. It is certain that there has been quite a mortality in the small business during the war. It is also certain that if free enterprise is to be preserved, small business must be encouraged, allowed to live and function.

Second, there is the problem of capturing foreign markets. There is a whole school of thought in this field which takes the position that the entire question of prosperity in the next five years is tied up with foreign trade. It is apparent that there will be a good deal of this if we want to get it, because occupied countries have been completely denuded of resources and facilities, and these must be rebuilt and countries must be made going

concerns. Certain international bankers will even go so far as to continue the lend-lease principle and lend money to these countries so they can rehabilitate themselves.

Labor has a great stake in the project of producing full employment. It has advocated such a course of action for years, though not in present terms. Labor has also advocated the principle of uniformly high wages on the grounds that you could not get full employment unless the persons who produced things can get the money to buy them back. During the last 50 years, always with some change of emphasis, labor has urged the re-distribution of national income in such wise as to create a general level of high prosperity and, therefore, full employment. What has added strength to labor's contention has been the success of full employment during war years.

In 1939 the United States was producing a national income of about 70 billion dollars a year. Now the national income lies between 140 and 150 billion dollars a year and there are business men who contend that this can usually be raised to 200 billion dollars. Of course, all this wealth is useless unless it can be distributed on an almost equitable basis to the underlying population, and this is where the principle of full employment ties up with the high wage theory. Certain critics have taken the position that the principle of full employment and just distribution of national income arrived today out of the New Deal administration. This is not true. It has been part of the labor theory for a half-century.

In 1925 a Wall Street banker and a college professor joined in a unique project of collaboration. The professor was William Trufant Foster and the banker was Waddill Catchings. They wrote and published a series of illuminating books, some of which are "Profits," "The Road to Plenty," "Progress and Plenty," and "Business Without a Buyer." These two conservatives formulated an economic philosophy which has been labor's unconsciously for years and which can be said to lead toward the fulfillment of the principle of full employment. Here is a summary of the thinking of the Wall Street banker and the professor:

"It is an amazing fact, however, that consumption cannot long keep the pace, since, as industry is now financed and corporate savings are now effected, the flow of money to consumers does not long keep pace with the flow of goods; and without a full flow of money into consumption there cannot be a full flow of goods into consumption. The necessary flow of money is not sustained because, when the output is enlarged, producers do not disburse to consumers, directly or indirectly, an amount of money equal to the final sales price of their products. This failure of industry to provide consumers with enough money to buy its products is inherent in the profit system, for all payments by industry to consumers are advances made with the expectation of recovering from consumers all that has been advanced, with profits in addition. As business expands and profits

(Continued on page 387)



# ELECTRONICS School Opens

## Monday, November 13

**T**HE I. B. E. W. electronic school's first term will open Monday, November 13, at the Engineering College, Marquette University, Milwaukee. The quota for this course is already filled, and other classes are rapidly filling up. The response from local unions has been strong and enthusiastic.

The November 13 date was chosen in order to permit local representatives to vote at home and in order for them to finish their six weeks' course before the holidays. The second term will not start until after the New Year, probably January 8. Thereafter the terms will occur every six weeks, beginning on Monday and ending Friday.

### HOME CLASSES, TOO

Local unions are also making earnest preparations to hold classes throughout the year at local union headquarters, using the Westinghouse course, securing their instructors from the I. B. E. W. electronics school or from some other source. The Westinghouse course is set up in such wise that it can serve 25 students. Westinghouse also has assembled materials for the making of a simple electronics machine that can be used as a laboratory by the class. This is also being purchased by local unions. The following is a roster of Westinghouse representatives in various sections of the country who can be contacted for information about the course and purchase of the course:

Atlanta 2, Georgia

J. W. Brooks, 1299 Northside Drive, N. W.

Boston 10, Massachusetts

G. A. Swain, Jr., 10 High Street

Chicago 6, Illinois

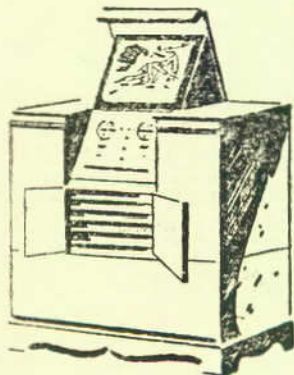
C. A. Emery, 20 N. Wacker Drive

Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

S. F. Johnson, 3001 Walnut Street

Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

W. B. Montague, 306 Fourth Avenue



Westinghouse

**Quota for first term already filled.  
Other terms rapidly filling up.  
Unions enthusiastic**

San Francisco 4, California

H. S. Schuler, 1 Montgomery Street  
St. Louis 1, Missouri

William McKechnie, 411 N. Seventh Street

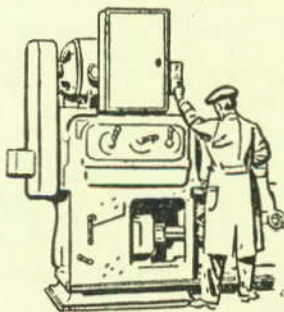
Washington 6, D. C.

F. B. Tracy, 1625 K Street, N. W.

Here are typical statements from local unions about the school:

"The dope on the electronics school is wonderful—a beautiful piece of planning and work by the I. O. Hope all the local unions follow through. Good to see electricians keeping up the pace."

"The electronics school is an important step in the progress of the electrical industry. We should be very careful of the men we choose because they should be



Westinghouse

good scholars and upon their return they ought to be capable instructors."

"Congratulations on the forethought in having this program. The idea of the electronics school is enthusiastically received by our members."

"The superintendent of schools highly commends the I. B. E. W. in this educational program and will recommend to the local school board that they contribute financially in helping defray expenses incurred in sending this representative."

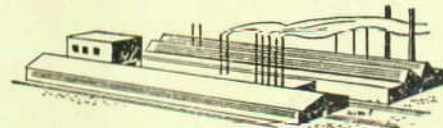
"We realize the importance of the training in the electronics field and the excellent opportunity offered for all local unions to participate in the electronics program."

"As a member of the I. B. E. W. during the past 26 years I am pleased to note the progressive spirit displayed by the I. O. in the recently announced establishment of the I. B. E. W. electronics school. The article appearing in the August, 1944, issue of the JOURNAL relative to this training program was both interesting and timely."

William F. Patterson, Director of Apprentice-Training Service of the Federal

Government, recently made a speech at Madison, Wisconsin, in which he said:

"The challenge then, to management, labor and government representatives alike, is to provide these younger returned veterans with the best possible types of apprenticeship program, closely geared to the needs of industry. The successful solution to this problem can provide a large measure of employment and job security for several hundred thousand American youths, both veterans and non-veterans, in the peace era ahead."



Westinghouse

### ORGANIZED LABOR AWAKE

"That organized labor is aware of the need and importance of ever improving the knowledge and skill of its workers, is well exemplified by the recent decision of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to establish a training center in electronics at Marquette University. At this training center, representatives from the various locals will take an intensive six weeks course in electronics theory and practice."

"The purpose is twofold: to train the journeyman to go out and install and maintain electronic machines of the more common types, and to fit the journeyman to become an instructor so that he may in turn instruct members of his own local. The International Office has requested that each local plan to train a class in electronics practices, and it is hoped that in this way more than 25,000 Electrical Workers will have their skills upgraded to include basic knowledge of this new field which has developed so rapidly under the pressure of wartime necessity. Large industrial producers of electronics equipment are cooperating in this program."

"We believe it is highly significant that the Electrical Workers should have undertaken this highly advanced form of upgrading program for its members. Their organization always has been in the forefront of the movement for better apprenticeship and trade educational programs. They have seen the threat to the craft in any failure to keep abreast of modern industrial advances. No more farsighted statement on the part of any industrial leader could be imagined than that from President Brown of the I. B. E. W. in announcing this new electronic project. I want to read you part of his message. I quote:

"In view of the fact that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has the majority of skilled men in the electrical industry, the industry must look to the union for trained men in the electronics field. Electronics electricity is an advanced branch of the electrical industry. It is but natural that skilled mechanics already engaged in utility, maintenance, railroad, radio and electrical installation will furnish the best type of workmen to enter and train members in the new field of electronics."



# Noted Editor Comments on ELECTRONICS School

By CHARLES L. HOOD, Editor, Duluth Free Press

*Editor's Note: "If repeating the editorial in the columns of your JOURNAL will inspire more to study, or this letter will aid in inspiring others to study, then fire it at them. Wishing your organization the greatest success in an achievement so beneficial to all, feel free to call upon me for any added suggestions if I can help."*

Thus a noted editor adds his valued comments to others, who see our electronics school project as a great new weapon of democracy.

## WITH ALL THY GETTING GET UNDERSTANDING

LET the mind wander back to the first electric light in Duluth, the first telephone, the first electric street car, phonograph, radio, automobile, vacuum cleaner, or any one of the many things developed in the last 50 years. Against that recollection of memory covering a large part of one's life, what would happen if all of these inventions were dumped into our laps in a brief space of five years? Would it be possible to keep up with the march of progress? Even as it was before the war, people found it difficult to adjust themselves to the rapidly changing conditions.

## WAR SPEEDS TECHNOLOGY

Telescoped down into a brief period, the wartime baby of electronics has outstripped all other branches of the electrical industry. Born, reared, and matured already, it is now a four-billion-dollar industry, accomplishing in five

## Leader in journalism in a great industrial area heartily approves of union's enterprise

years of intensive effort what ordinarily would require 50. Out of this production looms a new pressing problem. After this war electronic machines will be used everywhere for lighting, cooking, cleaning, industrial production, and without doubt still others as yet unthought of. All will admit that baking a good pie, or successfully operating an automobile requires experience. The same fact of requiring experience applies to all other things. Factories have been trying to supply some trained men to install, operate, and to service these new machines. Some in the electrical field who had a bent for electronics have been available, but where to get the thousands upon thousands of trained men necessary to care for the rapidly expanding development was a serious question. Out of this need comes a new departure, one that is fraught with great possibilities, striking, startling, unique.

## UNION ACTS

For the first time in the history of labor, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has officially contracted with the Marquette university at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to train from 650 to 1,000 of their members in the principles of electronics. These college-trained

men will return to their local unions, each one pledged to train at least 25 new students. It means that upwards of 25,000 men, skilled in the principles of electronics, the installation, operating, and servicing of these machines, will be available within one year. It is another expression of free enterprise. It proves what Americans can do without regimentation.

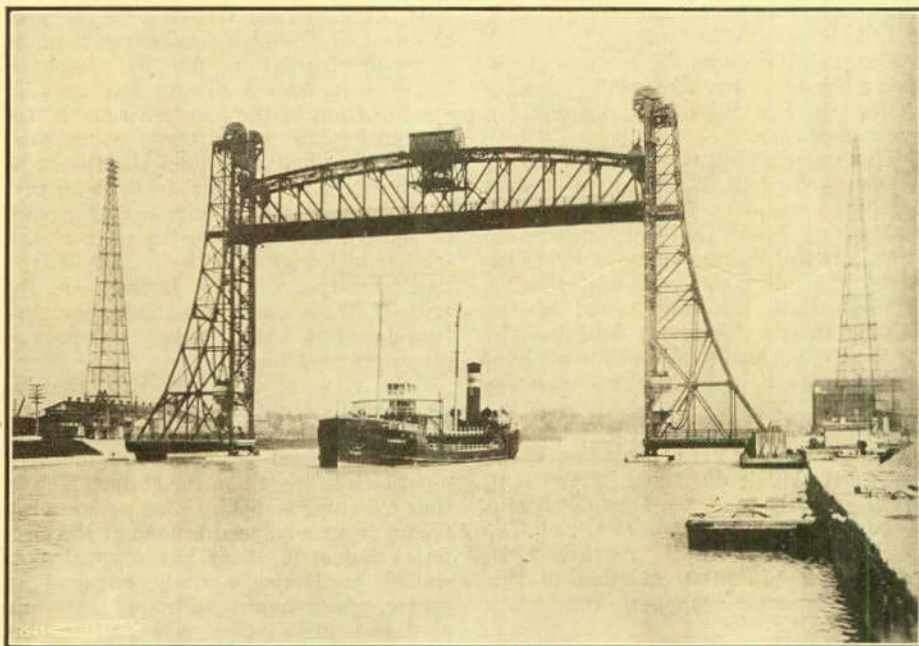
Labor deserves hearty applause for having taken this long step ahead but let us not forget that the principles of electronics, or the 700 odd bulbs which power their application were not developed by government but by free men using private initiative under a free enterprise system. The course of instruction for students in the local union is prepared by the Westinghouse company, a course of study prepared primarily for Westinghouse employees. It contains subjects such as electronics and the electron theory of light. The conversion of electricity into light we are reasonably familiar with, but the conversion of light into electricity is, to the layman, an unknown quantity. Sound films and records give a clear visual explanation of theory and application. Pictorial quiz books among other things aid the student.

## INDIVIDUAL EXPRESSION

Does any man deny wanting to be successful? Ask a million men if they want to be complete failures in life. The answer will be an emphatic "no." Every normal person wants to be a success, but consider two salesmen, one on foot, the other uses an automobile. Each time the man on foot reaches a merchant, he learns that the other salesman in the auto had already been there and got the order. The one who failed to adopt the ways of progress also failed on the job. That problem concerns us all. Unless we keep abreast with the changes of conditions, adopting the means of winning progress and thereby able to meet competition we're doomed to extinction. An outstanding example of the failure to adopt the ways of progress and its vital meaning is found in recent history. We invented the airplane, but our failure to adopt it as a means of national defense, and on a scale comparable with other nations, may well have cost us our liberty. We may think we are floating on the crest of the wave, but actually be sinking, by failure to keep up with the times.

The knowledge these men gain will affect their entire lives. Digging into fields of science, they will acquire the habit of searching for facts. It will train them to search for cause and effect, for the proper relating of those facts. Briefly, they will become trained thinkers. They will aid, mold, and influence the means of production, distribution, and usage. It means that by adding the slightest fraction of 1 per cent of useful knowledge to the collective intelligence of this nation, living conditions will be made better for all. Let it be urged that other unions in all different trades follow this example. Heretofore the trained, intensive thinking of men has been left to a few who were will-

(Continued on page 392)



BOATS LIKE THESE PUT IN AT DULUTH EVERY DAY



# WEGENER *Meets* EISENHOWER

## *Brings Back Message*

**H**AVING traveled by plane 12,000 miles in 18 days; having had lunch with General Eisenhower; having seen the havoc wrought by robot bombs in London; having visited the American headquarters in Cherbourg; having talked to German prisoners; having examined intimately the remarkable equipment of the American Army; having seen the devastation of France and the rapid wear and tear on materiel, A. L. Wegener, assistant to the president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, returned to the United States with a stirring message for all labor:

### THE MESSAGE

"The things most urgently needed right now are additional heavy trucks, tractors, tires, heavy artillery, artillery and mortar ammunition, medium tanks, ships, walkie-talkie machines, communication wire, heavy construction equipment and cotton duck for tents. In France everyone from General Eisenhower down lives in tents.

"It is imperative for the men and women on the production line to put every ounce of energy behind the production of these critical items. We cannot allow hope for an early termination of the war to dissuade us from this job. We have the ball on the five-yard line. Through maximum teamwork between management and

I. B. E. W. representative makes important journey to French battlefields

labor, we can push the ball over for a touchdown.

"If we do less than our best in this critical hour, it will take us longer to finish the job and fewer of our boys will come home alive and whole."

One evening at 5:30 in the middle of August, Mr. Wegener, Frank Fenton, director of organization of the A. F. of L., and Eric Peterson, vice president of the Machinists, were at the airport in Washington. They took off and the next morning at 11 o'clock they landed in Scotland. From Scotland they journeyed to London where they had opportunity to meet important American military and civil heads. Thence they went to France. It was there they met General Eisenhower, General Bradley and other great American leaders. Their story of the devastating effect of war is graphic:

"It is a chilling, terrifying sight. No amount of looking at newspaper pictures or newsreels can prepare you for the horror of it.

### DESOLATION

"Block after block of houses have been reduced to rubble. Here and there a blackened chimney, a wall or even a fragment of a house remains standing. The



U. S. Signal Corps Photo

Al examines walkie-talkie at front.

people of this town are beginning to return to this scene of desolation and destruction. They bring with them such belongings as they were able to cart away when the shelling began. Some come on rickety trucks, some on bicycles and some on hay wagons.

"Every time they move about in the shattered remains of their homes they run the risk of setting off a German mine or having a wall topple in on them. But we have given them back their priceless heritage of freedom, and there is no sign of sorrow or dejection in their manner.

"Men, women and children stand in the doorways and on the streets waving and smiling as the long convoys of trucks bearing our soldiers and supplies to the front go by." \* \* \* \*

"We are filled with pride for our Army. Its combat efficiency and morale are high. It is well-staffed and well-manned—an Army representative in the highest sense of our great American democracy.

"Everybody knows his job—from generals to privates—and we are determined to get ourselves to the job of finishing this war with the same single-minded determination as the men at the front."

### PRAISE FOR LABOR

This American delegation of A. F. of L. leaders went to the western front under the auspices of the United States Army. They report that on both sides of the channel everything they saw inspired tremendous pride in the Army and in America. Interviews with General Eisenhower indicated that he was very enthusiastic about the American production record. He gives credit to the production at home for the military successes. He urged the delegates to tell the people back home that the men in his command were proud of the civilians.

A delegation of C. I. O. representatives accompanied Mr. Wegener and his colleagues.

Mr. Wegener was fortunate enough to see two of his sons who are in the service in the French war area.



U. S. Signal Corps Photo

IKE GREETs AL. TWO MIDWEST BOYS ON IMPORTANT MISSIONS IN FRANCE



# Should UNIONS Be Singled Out For REGULATION?

By JOHN C. TOOMEY, L. U. No. 664

IN the *Reader's Digest* of August, 1944, appears an item condensed from an article by Oswald G. Villard in the June, 1944, issue of the *American Mercury* entitled "Why Unions Must Be Regulated." This piece in the *Digest* prints statements from James B. Carey, secretary of the C. I. O., and George I. Lynch, president of an international union of the A. F. of L. (*The American Mercury* refers to Mr. Lynch as president of the Pattern Makers League.)

The *Digest* states that Mr. Carey astounded a round-table group by declaring that labor faced government regulation and should be regulated. The *Digest* quotes Mr. Lynch, "Unless the responsible unions actively support reasonable legal union regulations in the public interest then all unions will feel the wrath of public reaction—without reference to merits."

What are "reasonable regulations"?

Well, I don't know what was the composition of that round-table group addressed by Mr. Carey—neither do I know whether or not they were only astounded. Suffice it to say, I believe they probably were pleasantly astounded. What was the extent of regulation so ambiguously referred to by Mr. Carey? Perhaps Mr. Carey's ambiguity in future statements

Member takes exception to *Reader's Digest* asseverations. Should professional men's associations also be regulated?

needs regulation by his organization, inasmuch as such ambiguity is unfavorable to unionism when it is uttered by, as the *Digest* states, the secretary of the C. I. O.

The *Digest* states that Mr. Lynch used his above quoted remarks while speaking at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

## SATISFY THE NEED

One of the prime qualifications of a good salesman is to give his prospective customer that which said customer needs, or at any rate, what the customer believes he needs or desires most. Perhaps Mr. Lynch was unknowingly exercising his latent sales ability—the fact remains I am not familiar with any prodigious effort put forth by dear old Harvard on behalf of labor.

The *Digest* article goes on to say that both of the statements attributed to Messrs. Carey and Lynch were amazing breaks in the normal attitude of labor

leaders, which has been one of vehement opposition to any regulation of the unions whatsoever.

Webster defines the word union as, among other things, combination. Do the gentlemen, Carey and Lynch, in their references to unions also include granges, guilds, county medical, county bar and county dental associations and other like combinations that are founded for the aggrandisement of their members, or do they want the regulation to apply only to labor unions which exist as a necessary protection against exploitation of labor?

Labor unions have accomplished more in their efforts to raise the standard of the American people than all other agencies combined. Armies and navies generally fight to preserve a standard of living that has already been established.

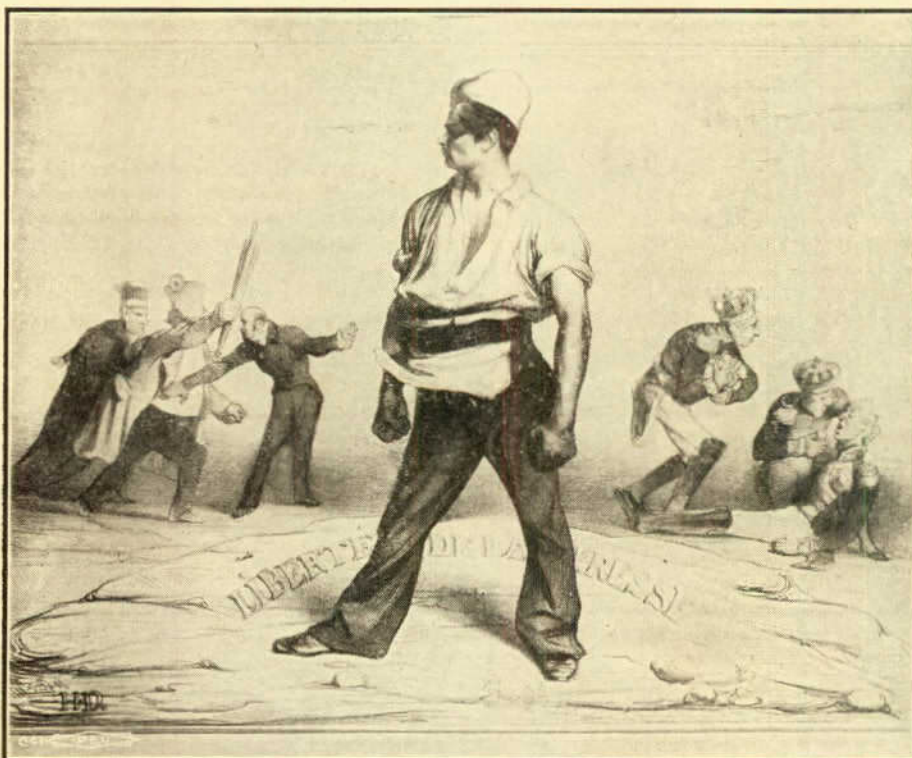
Perhaps some of the professions with which we are more familiar need a little regulation. When an individual visits a member of the bar on a legal matter almost the first action to take place is the payment of a retainer, and this prior to any real activity on the part of the lawyer except listening in passivity. This payment of a retainer is generally only the first of a long series of costly payments. The amount paid varies according to whether you are talking to an attorney or a counsellor-at-law. It is of course understood that both designations could belong to the same individual. A visit to a dentist results in practically the same procedure. It is not an uncommon thing to be sent to an extraction specialist.

## WORK OF SPECIALISTS

The cost of a visit to a medical practitioner is to a great extent determined by a medical man practicing as an ordinary M.D. or as a self-designated specialist. The medical man first asks his patient, "What's wrong with you?" and proceeds with an examination, makes a diagnosis and prescribes medicine which he sincerely thinks and hopes will cure you. Many times he will ask you to submit a sample of urine to a laboratory for analysis for sugar content. Of course, you pay an additional fee to the laboratory for the urinalysis or in case of a sedimentation count, you proceed to a laboratory and a sample of blood is taken by an employee (nurse). A fee as well as the blood is extracted and a report sent to your medical man. It is out of the question for your medical man to make a urinalysis or a sedimentation count (time involved is a factor in the latter). However, it is usually done by a nurse.

In contrast with the above, a motor stops—goes dead—will not run. An electrical man is called in, but receives no pay, no retainer, unless and until that motor again functions properly. If the electrical man in his wisdom and out of his knowledge recommends the purchase of a new motor he frequently receives no compensation for his time spent in consultation or diagnosis unless he receives the job of installation. If a doctor or a lawyer or a dentist were to bring a motor to an electric shop for repair and an electrician should disassemble the motor

(Continued on page 387)



LABOR DEFENDS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS



# Important Meetings Held by Electrical Inspectors

**T**HE annual meetings of the various sections of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors are being held as usual this year in various parts of the United States. The inspectors face the possibility that a new National Electrical Code will be drawn in 1945 and promulgated, but they also face the fact that during the war years, there has been a degradation of standards and the installation of much irregular work. What is to be done by the industry in face of these conditions will determine the program of the inspector meetings in large measure.

## ELECTRICAL FIRES ON INCREASE

Point is given to these meetings by the fact that figures submitted to various groups indicate that electrical fires are on the increase. Authorities also state that electrical fires will continue to increase and reach their peak as a result of bad wiring about 1950.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which is a cooperative organization in the inspectors set-up, has had representatives at all of the sections involved. President Ed J. Brown addressed the Western Section meeting at Indianapolis.

These meetings gain significance by the fact that they become congresses for the entire electrical industry by reason of the fact that all branches of the industry are locked into the inspectors' organization. The following is the schedule of the meetings:

- Northwestern Section, Olympia, Washington, August 21-23
- Southwestern Section, Modesto, California, August 28-30
- Western Section, Indianapolis, Indiana, September 11-13
- Eastern Section, Albany, New York, September 18-20
- Southern Section, Atlanta, Georgia, September 25-27.

## NEW ORDINANCE PASSED

James D. Lynett, national president of the inspectors, will go to the meetings this year faced with a difficult situation due to the rapidly dwindling ranks of inspectors. Mr. Lynett will also go with considerable prestige inasmuch as he has been able to secure the passage by the New York City Council of a remarkable new city ordinance which sets high standards. This was done in the face of present conditions and serves notice on the country that the inspectors are not going to take the situation lying down.

Mr. Lynett, supervising chief inspector, Department of Electricity, New York City, entered the electrical construction business in 1902 as an electrician's helper.

Face problem of degenerated standards with forthrightness.  
Electrical fires increasing

Later he spent two years as a high tension switchboard operator and then returned to the electrical construction business, becoming in succession journeyman electrician, assistant, and foreman electrician.

In 1912, Mr. Lynett successfully competed in the civil service examination for electrical inspector for New York City and was assigned to the Staten Island office where he became assistant chief inspector and then chief inspector for a period of 13 years. In 1934, after competitive examination, he was assigned as supervising chief electrical inspector of the division of electrical inspection, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for New York City, and still occupies that position.

Mr. Lynett graduated from the Stuyvesant Evening Technical School and Pratt Institute, majoring in electrical engineering. For over 11 years he taught in the evening technical high schools. He has been active in code work for the past 26 years, and has recently finished a three-year job of completely revising the New York City Electrical Code. He served two years in the U. S. Navy during World War I as chief electrician and warrant officer and is a member of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

A good deal of time was utilized at all the section meetings in a discussion of the 1940 National Electrical Code and the 1943 Supplement to the National Electrical Code. Since the war the code has been virtually suspended, and regulations meeting new conditions were promulgated by the emergency committee.

The scope of the thinking of the inspector is revealed by topics such as the following:

- Substitution of materials and methods
- Re-inspection
- Increased loads on inadequate installations
- Sales control
- Education of the inspector
- Infra-red industrial heating
- Electronics
- New peacetime materials in the wire situation.

## PURPOSE OF CODE

W. A. Haig of Milwaukee, sub-chairman of the I. A. E. I. postwar planning committee, has summarized the situation as follows:

"The National Electrical Code is a collection of rules and regulations governing



VICTOR TOUSLEY  
Secretary, I. A. E. I.

the installation and, to a certain extent, the use of electrical equipment. Its purpose is to reduce the hazard from electrical fires and accidents by specifying the exact manner in which electrical materials, devices and appliances shall be installed and maintained. The rules in the code are the result of the united efforts of insurance, electrical architectural and other allied interests, together with the desires of various national organizations associated with or interested in the affairs of the electrical industry. The code was originally drawn in 1897 and for many years now it has been considered as one of the fundamental documents of the entire electrical industry. It is the product of an evolution which has steadily progressed and its development and improvement were not accomplished in a single step. It is rather the result of the patient labor of all branches of the electrical industry for the past 47 years and therefore there does not appear at this time to be any suggestions or sound recommendations that the author could make for changes in its maintenance or development.

"Soon after Pearl Harbor, things began to happen to the National Electrical Code. The United States Government began to commandeer many materials for war purposes, among which were copper and rubber. This hit the electrical industry and particularly the National Electrical Code in a vital spot, because the United States Government requested the National Electrical Code people to revise their code to save copper and rubber and other vital war materials. This resulted in 'emergency amendments' to the code by a special war emergency committee. This committee functioned properly and from time to time issued emergency amendments allowing substitute materials and methods. Some of these substitute materials have proved themselves as good and in some cases even better than the original materials. It goes without saying that these materials should be retained after

(Continued on page 392)



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1944



FOR LACK OF ONE BIG MOP

**S**ENATOR James E. Murray of Montana, who has sponsored a number of bills originating with labor, has introduced a bill in the Senate to create a Missouri Valley Authority. This bill apparently has in view the same kind of water control development of the great Missouri River as was exercised in the Tennessee River in the Southland. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Much interest has been manifested in the Missouri region and some kind of control of the Missouri River. This river goes on periodic rampages, wreaking death and havoc on farms, villages and cities.

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, powerful liberal newspaper of St. Louis, says:

"The Missouri River is uncontrolled. This valley has not been made safe. Between the Great Lakes and Oklahoma, between the Great Divide and Canada, the people live in fear: to the north, of the drought that stays always on the land; to the south, of flood.

#### UNCONTROLLED FLOODS DISASTROUS

"Today, one million of the Missouri Valley's acres lie under the wildly uncontrolled flood waters of the river in the states of Missouri and Illinois. Six thousand persons have been driven from their homes. More than a half-million acres of crops have been destroyed.

"Wheat has been lost, that was to become the grain alcohol to make the synthetic rubber for our armies. Food has been swept away, that was to have fed us and our fighting comrades. Cattle and hogs safe after the flood's passing are still partly lost, for they will be sold unfattened, now that the growers lack barns and feed.

"In St. Louis and St. Charles counties alone, the crop loss is estimated at \$2,000,000. In the entire Missouri Valley the damages of the flood of the spring of 1944 are expected to be as great as the damages of the floods of the spring of 1943, if not greater; and they were estimated at \$26,000,000 . . .

"How long will the people of the valley states stand this fruitless bickering while

## Bill Would Erect Missouri Valley Authority

Modelled on TVA, great river of west would be brought under control

their homes, their crops and their lands are washed away in the stream that has become the Missouri Valley's sorrow? Of all the representatives in the two houses of Congress, is there not one who will have for the Missouri Valley the vision which George Norris had for the valley of the Tennessee? Patience has not only a beginning; it has an end; and the patience of the people with devastating floods is running out."

#### WATERWAY LONGEST IN WORLD

The Missouri River with the Mississippi River forms the largest watershed in the world. The Missouri River is 2,945 miles long whereas the lower Mississippi below the Missouri is 1,255 miles. The total is 4,200 miles. The great Nile is only 4,000 miles long; the great Amazon, 3,900 miles; the great Ob, 3,200 miles, the great Yangtze, 3,100 miles long.

The Missouri River has its origin in southwestern Montana at Three Forks. It is formed by the confluence of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers.

The headwaters of the Missouri River are found close to the crest of the Rocky Mountains near the Montana-Idaho boundary 20 miles west of Yellowstone National Park. The stream known in its upper course as the Red Rock Creek, in its middle course as the Beaverhead River

and in its lower course as the Jefferson River (see map) is considered as the upper section of the Missouri, although the name "Missouri" does not apply until the juncture at Three Forks. The source of this stream is 8,000 miles above sea level.

**Drainage Area:** The drainage area of the Missouri River is 530,000 square miles. Of this 2,550 square miles are in Canada, 527,450 in the United States.

**Rainfall:** The average rainfall of the area drained by the Missouri is 20.9 inches. Of this only about 15 per cent drains off at the mouth.

**Discharge:** The Missouri River supplies about 14 per cent of the final discharge of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.

The rate of flow varies greatly with the seasons of the year. Normally there are two high stages, the first crest coming in April, caused by spring rains and melting snows on the plains, and the second in June, caused by snows melting up in the mountain regions.

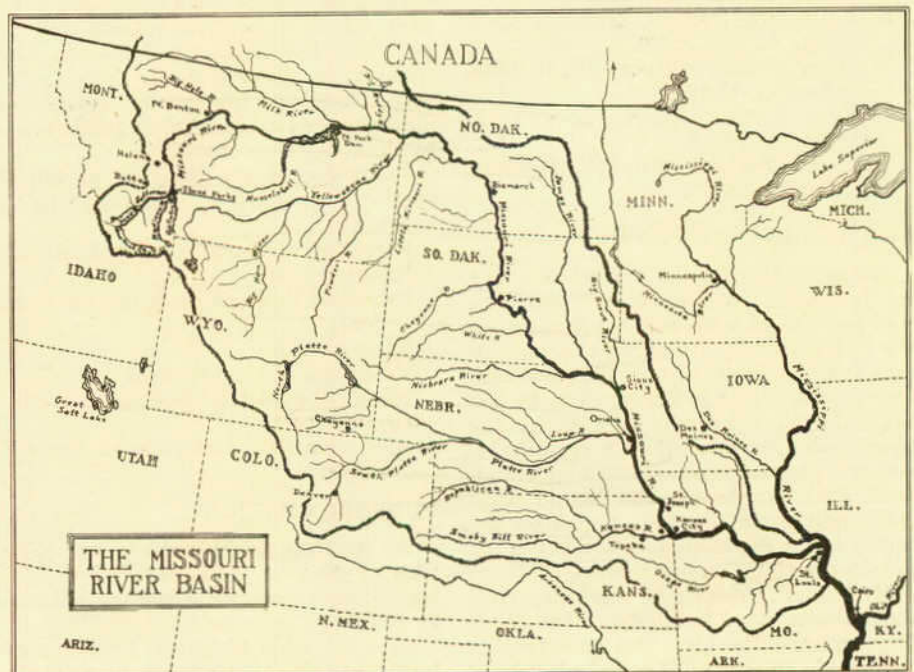
Information is available as to the approximate variations in rates of discharge at two points: Sioux City, Iowa, and Kansas City, Missouri.

Annual discharge in cubic feet per second at Sioux City at Kansas City

Minimum --	12,000	23,000
Maximum --	200,000	500,000

Fluctuations between extreme high water and extreme low water at Pierre, Sioux City and Kansas City are:

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# Human Aspects of Vanport City

By MARIUS HANSOME, Ph.D., Director of Education, The City of Arts, New York City

(Continued from last month)

I HAD a special interview with Captain Martin Pratt at police headquarters. He has a modern view with regard to the function of his department; he is a strong advocate of ample recreation as a preventive of anti-social conduct. He has 28 deputy sheriffs who cover 109,066 patrol miles within the city. Six motor cycles are doing 24 hours duty. Three police cars are equipped with a two-way radio.

Captain Pratt showed no hesitation whatever in sharing the following statistics:

## POLICE STATISTICS FOR 1943

In 1943, the police received 4,016 emergency calls relating mainly to family disputes, automobile controversies, drunkenness. There were 847 arrests on charge of drunk and disorderly; 165 arrests for being under the influence of alcohol on a public highway; 91 automobile accidents in which 50 persons were injured; 69 persons were injured variously; there were 139 criminal arrests of which automobile thefts constituted the majority; 29 persons attempted suicide (four were successful); one child was killed, another drowned; there were 403 juvenile cases, 215 of these reached the juvenile court as repeaters.

These statistics compare very favorably with like-sized towns. And, it is alleged that officers in Vanport arrest on the slightest provocation in order to create a deterrent against anti-communal action. Portland newspapers are always ready to magnify any untoward event at Vanport. Some Portland judges are well-known for their severity toward Vanport transgressors of the law.

Captain Pratt is constantly trying to raise funds at dances for play equipment. He also complains about utterly inadequate space. The number of children in Vanport need 10 times the play space, declared the police chief. He sponsors a boys' brass band, boy scout troops, and various sport groups. Since the Columbia River is too swift and treacherous for children to swim in, and the adjacent sloughs are unsanitary, Captain Pratt hopes to interest the federal authority in providing a swimming pool such as Mayor La Guardia brought about in Gotham.

While I was standing outside the police and fire stations a newly-arrived woman came up and told a sad tale that her precious laundry of silk undies, pajamas and satin robes intimated had been swiped from the line.

## Recreation, reading, schooling, problems of space, duly reviewed by sociologist

I chanced to meet the entire recreation staff during the noon hour interlude. I asked the personnel: "What is one of your greatest problems?" "Space," came the chorus. So also said the Captain of police. The recreation workers were nevertheless the jolliest people I met in Vanport. That department fosters a varied program of dramatics, singing, rhythmic dancing, acrobatics, handwork, fine arts and shop activities. This work has already helped to prevent truancy which is quite a problem in Vanport as can be gathered readily from the fact of a continuous turnover in the population.

The Federal Housing Authority included the building of a library for adults and high school pupils. The building is probably the best appointed in the town, centrally located, unlike the ill-placed movie theatre. The library is under the guidance of the Library Association of Portland, with Miss Eleanor Touhy in charge. It was opened August, 1943, with 2,500 books on the open shelves and with space for twice that number. The operational expenses derive from the Lanham Act fund.

## THE READING PUBLIC

During the first month, 1,300 persons registered at the library. The members of the staff had some difficulty at first in understanding their patrons owing to strange, exotic accents and colloquial dialects. The rules for borrowing had to be changed since borrowers could not furnish two local references; they were total strangers even to their nearest neighbors. So the librarian issued cards upon identification only. The more regular readers hail from the metropolitan areas of New York City, Chicago, San Francisco and Minneapolis. Minnesotans are credited with being the most omnivorous readers.

Seventy per cent of the first month's circulation was fiction. High school students comprise a majority of the frequenters. Many an adult, *Mirabile dictu!*, paid his first visit to a library in Vanport City.

"Do you lose many books?" I inquired. "The fines collected on overdue books more than take care of the losses," said Miss Touhy. "Incidentally," she added, "we have no discipline problem with the adults and the high school pupils—they seem to enjoy meeting their friends here



Dept. of Agriculture Photo

Children play a large part in plans at Vanport City.

and to read with them, but I wish I could say the same for the very small children who come in with their parents, though we are becoming resigned to the fact that apparently parental discipline is a thing of the past."

"How do you interpret the feelings of the residents here? Some seem to feel that they don't belong," I suggested.

"The residents are not very happy," admitted Miss Touhy, who hears many an ill-concealed plea for understanding and sympathy. "Uprooted from their homes and friends, and set down in a mushroom town thousands of miles away, they are bewildered, emotionally tied-up, and ill-at-ease in a strange environment. Many of them feel that long-time Portland residents are unfriendly (it must be admitted that some of us are not as hospitable as we might be), and they are strangers in a strange land."

The books for grade school children are handled by three separate school libraries. The little folks keep the full-time librarians extremely busy checking books out and in, I noticed.

## VANPORT CHURCH SERVICES

The Portland Church Council, under the direction of Reverend Frank A. Shults, has organized the united church ministry for Vanport City. Eight full-time ministers live on the grounds. Services are in part non-denominational and are maintained by the Portland Church Council. Meetings are held in the various school halls. Probably between two and three thousand are in attendance on Sundays. Catholics and Lutherans function

(Continued on page 388)



**O**VERTIME work was the order of the day for Electrical Workers throughout 1943. Annual employment reports, sent in by local unions to the International Office of the I. B. E. W. and analyzed by the organization's Research Department, reveal that our members put in an average of 2,385 man-hours of employment per person last year.

The average work-week was just under 46 hours.

Employment amounting to 2,385 working hours in a year means 305 hours in excess of the standard, full-time working year—or approximately 15 per cent overtime. The "standard," 2,080 man-hours annually, is based on 52 weeks of labor at 40 hours a week. It contains 260 working days.

I. B. E. W. records show that Electrical Workers averaged 298 days per member during 1943, or the equivalent to 38 days of overtime. This compares with an overall average of 18 days of overtime during the preceding year, 1942.

#### BASED ON FACTUAL INFORMATION

Our figures are based upon actual records kept from week to week by a significant proportion of the I. B. E. W. membership. The data covers members who are engaged in the various electrical industries and, of course, does not take into account members now in military service.

The I. B. E. W. system of keeping factual employment statistics is now in its 14th year. It was first adopted at the start of 1931. Today the records outline a vivid story, depicting the wide swing of the cycle from the early days of the depression, through its depths to the heights of peak wartime activity.

Table I (column two) shows the composite average employment for all I. B. E. W. locals which filed annual statements with the International Office during this period. It also indicates sum-

# When FULL EMPLOYMENT Is No Myth

## Electrical Workers, through overtime, achieve a Utopian level of job abundance in 1943. Research report

maries of the reports submitted by locals engaged in two of the major branches of our trade.

TABLE I  
Average Number of Man-Hours Worked per Member—1931 to 1943

Year	All Reporting Locals	Inside Wiremen Locals	Electric Utility Locals
1943	2,385.0	2,085.0	2,178.6
1942	2,222.6	2,211.8	2,045.7
1941	1,951.2	1,901.0	2,030.7
1940	1,645.4	1,496.4	2,024.3
1939	1,458.5	1,318.2	1,708.7
1938	1,466.7	1,272.6	1,709.3
1937	1,658.3	1,505.6	1,914.0
1936	1,493.0	1,299.3	1,973.1
1935	1,236.8	905.3	1,855.9
1934	967.7	680.2	1,723.7
1933	822.1	515.4	1,700.9
1932	738.2	603.5	1,504.7
1931	931.3	887.4	2,002.5

Column three details the course of employment experience for members engaged primarily in phases of the building construction industry. Column four indicates that of members employed chiefly in the electric power and light industry.

The figures representing construction, or "inside wiremen" locals, included 49 per

cent of all I. B. E. W. members covered in the reports received for 1943. The data chronicling the various types of locals in the electric utility industry comprised 13 per cent of the total.

#### MEMBERSHIP DIVERSIFIED

In addition to the material received from construction and utility locals, the I. B. E. W. totals shown in column three embrace reports from locals composed of members employed in production and maintenance work in wartime manufacturing plants, in shipbuilding, in the radio broadcasting, telephone and electronics industries and in servicing or operation of other types of electrical equipment. Many of the locals have members engaged in combinations of several separate branches of our jurisdiction.

Table II shows for significant years the information given in Table I expressed as percentages of standard full-time employment.

TABLE II Average Percentage of Full-Time Employment*			
Year	All Reporting Locals (Per cent)	Inside Wiremen Locals (Per cent)	Electric Utility Locals (Per cent)
1943	114.7	100.2	104.7
1942	106.8	106.3	98.4
1941	93.8	91.4	97.6
1939	70.1	63.4	82.1
Depression low **	35.5	24.8	72.3

\* Full-time employment equals 2,080 man-hours of work per year for each member covered.

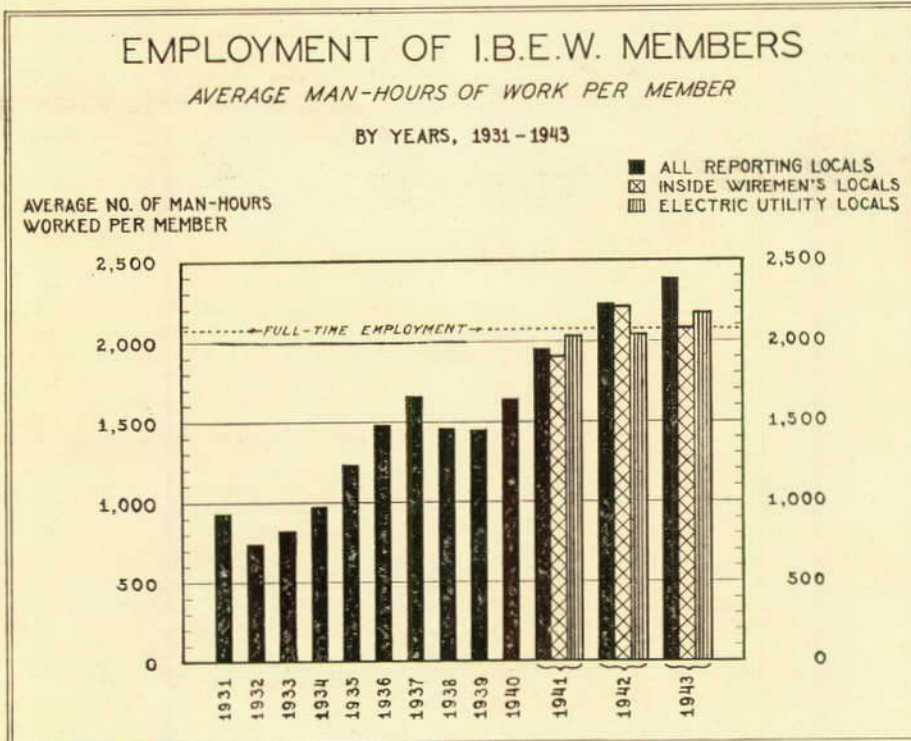
\*\* Low point of depression was reached in 1932 for all reporting locals combined and for electric utility locals; in 1933 for inside wiremen locals.

In the construction industry, employment of electricians fell off nearly 6 per cent from the 1942 level. This is in keeping with the fact that wartime construction activity reached its peak in the middle of 1942 and has dropped markedly since that time.

#### NON-CONSTRUCTION WORK RISES

In the electric utility industry our employment rose 6 per cent during the year while that of all reporting I. B. E. W. members combined increased 7 per cent. Such changes reflect significantly the shifting tempo of our economy as we swung into the full force of the war production program.

During the year employment for our members was at its lowest level in the month of January and reached its all-time peak (as far as our records go) in the month of September, when it stood at 123.1 per cent of normal, full-time employment. A high level of activity was maintained throughout the remainder of 1943. We presume that it still holds today.





# The QUEBEC-HYDRO *Is* Conspicuously Born

By H. M. NEVISON, President, L. U. No. 492

IN recording the electrical era we must take cognizance of the growing general movement toward public ownership and the recent history-making decision of the government of the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, to purchase, whether by negotiation or by expropriation, the electrical generating and distributing properties together with the domestic and industrial gas distribution system of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, which was the largest private enterprise of its kind in Canada.

In the opinion of the writer, it was inevitable that this event take place, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the power trust and large financial interests with which it was connected and the fine record it had of paying good dividends in poor years as well as good over a long period of time, with several stock splits and a cash bonus of over 32 millions of dollars distributed to shareholders in 1926 by a free issue of \$50.00 par value preferred stock for each share of common, followed immediately by cash redemption of the preferred shares.

It might have been a fair and proper method to distribute some of the accrued profit and loss surplus, but as it was a cash distribution equal to 50 per cent of the then \$100.00 par value common shares, it was an argument used by opponents of the company that the public was being exploited.

## TAX SITUATION

When one studies the over-all position of the two next-door neighboring provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with Ontario's grandiose hydro-electric system worth over half a billion and paying practically no taxes on the one hand and the private companies on the other paying 20 millions last year to the Federal government (the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated alone paid over seven millions in 1941, over eight millions in 1942, and about nine millions in 1943), this Federal tax discrimination in favor of Ontario's hydro allowed that province to offer cheaper power to new industrial enterprises. This actually fostered Ontario's development at Quebec's expense and is only one compelling force and reason that it was inevitable that the government would take over this power company and eventually others as well, especially when looking to the future industrial position of the province.

Another reason was this queer situation: Quebec generates well over four million horsepower; Ontario's Government-owned system less than two and

## Quebec looks toward modernization of its wholesome life through low-cost electricity

one-half million horsepower, and of the power produced in Quebec over one million horsepower is now being exported to Ontario, thus enabling them to produce and manufacture many products which could just as well be manufactured in Quebec. It was ironical that this same power produced in Quebec could be sold cheaper in Ontario than it could in the province in which it originated.

This fine, old Province of Quebec is lavishly endowed with low-cost hydro-electric power. In the new world of tomorrow which we hear so much about, when constructive efforts really get working on the scientific innovations pertaining to the products of electro-metalurgical and electro-chemical science; in the great new field of electronics; with rural electrification being extended on a grand scale; and with the completely electrified farm and home a fact instead of a will-o'-the-wisp as it has been for years, Quebec should and will be able to hold its own against the world. Over 10 million more horsepower is waiting to be harnessed in this province, and the proximity of this hydro-electric power to tide-water facilities adds greatly to its economic importance. This new Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission will, I am sure, realize its duty and assume its fair share of the responsibility for post-war production and employment of this truly overwhelming superiority in the field of hydro-electrics.

Where does the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers fit in, in this picture? Right where it should, in the forefront of anything which is constructive in or for the electrical industry. As we feel electrical energy is the primary source of most industrial activity, we of Local 492 of Montreal would like to see more of Quebec's power used in Quebec. We would like to see more substations, more factories right at home, more work for our own people, which in the end will mean a better standard of living.

## IBEW IN PICTURE

Local No. 492 of Montreal is pleased to say the new Quebec Hydro-Electrical Commission has been very cooperative with its employees since its inception. We have recently negotiated and signed a collective labor agreement for which Local 492 had the bargaining rights for the city station's division. This agreement is for one year and gives us better working conditions, a two weeks' vacation with pay, increased overtime rates and from seven to 14 cents an hour increase in hourly rates, together with a premium of five cents an hour on the midnight shift. We feel very proud of this agreement and look forward to many years of friendly employee relations as we are of the opinion collective bargaining fairly and properly carried out, when employees feel they are being treated fairly, is the key to good morale and efficiency. Looking at it from the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission's point of view, good morale and efficiency amongst the rank and file is the ideal to work for, so let each and every one of us do our part to reach the highest ideal in human engineering, when men will be given an opportunity to live rather than merely a chance to make a living, in providing outlets for the attributes of real living, love, hope, ideals, aspirations and fellowship.

We hope to report further progress, as we understand the International Office has granted three local union charters for men working in various power houses of "Hydro-Quebec" and negotiations are under way for collective labor agreements.



The great area where water power is abundant and electricity can be manufactured cheaply.



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLIII

Washington, D. C., October, 1944

No. 10

**Labor Day, 1944** Labor Day, this year served a new purpose. It gave an opportunity for cancelling out the long, false impression of the public that labor had slackened in the war effort. No less a person than General Eisenhower made clear to the American people that labor had performed adequately and well and that he, Eisenhower, had great faith in the American workers. He said: "The possibility of such a failure on your part does not even enter into my calculations. My faith and belief in the American fighting men is equalled only by my faith and belief in you, who, from your homes, have sent these men to this battlefield to help assure that freedom shall prevail in the world."

"From this battlefield American fighting troops send their grateful thanks to the workers of America for having made this the best-equipped fighting force in all history. In this expression of our gratitude we are joined by our gallant Allies. The British units include in their category of weapons many types that you have produced. The French divisions now fighting in southern and northern France are equipped exclusively with the products of your toil and skill."

Other great leaders made similar statements and the speeches of American labor leaders formed not only a basis for new judgments of labor efficiency but promised continued cooperation with the Army.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, pointed out forcefully that the present war is now largely labor's war. "Fascism," he said, "which must be exterminated and its very roots pulled up and destroyed, strangles labor and every concept of progress and freedom for which the working man has toiled through the centuries."

**Congress at Work** American labor has held a clear view of economic stability for 50 years and has worked for an economic system that would eliminate unemployment. The view of labor is simple. Let there be redistribution of wealth through high wages so that workers as consumers will have money to buy goods that are produced. This simple philosophy has been productive of employment in every country where it has been tried. American labor has sought to get reconversion put on such a sound

basis, guaranteeing full employment, in the Kilgore bill and later in the Dingell bill in the House, and Congress through a Tory coalition has turned this program down. The fact is, by the action of Congress, this country has been placed upon the same course of fatal economic destruction as it was in 1919, and we are fast drifting into a position of producing an economy where apple peddling is the goal.

This appears to be a harsh statement, but there is no escape for workers unless there is a systematic untangling of the war situation and the execution of simple programs of action which will lead to peacetime prosperity. Labor has asked, in effect, a reconversion board that will have authority to coordinate all the government agencies that are involved in peacetime production. It has asked for systematic redistribution of surplus materials and the proper distribution of surplus facilities. It has asked for acceptance of the goal of full employment.

The Tory coalition wants another course taken which no doubt will mean the erection of a cartel supremacy in the United States with big corporations guiding the welfare of the country in their own interests.

**George Norris** George Norris, long known accurately as a friend of labor, has passed to the land of his fathers. He died in Nebraska quite comfortably in his 83rd year. In his long record as a public legislator Norris never had one black mark on his record because of a betrayal of labor and the common people. There was about him a sort of humility. He never carried a front. He was deeply sincere and deeply human. In all his long period of battling he never carried animosities. He wasn't engaged in fighting the class struggle, but he was engaged in putting an excellent technical record as a public servant at the service of labor and the common people. He was a skilled parliamentarian. He hated narrow partisanship and thought that political parties tended to become stale and sterile and incapable of serving the people in all their common needs. He was unique and there is no sign that anyone in Congress is even beginning to take his place.

**Have We Changed?** Someone flippantly remarked the other day, "Two world wars in one lifetime are too much." This pretty well summarizes the situation even for American citizens who escaped much of the physical and material hardship of World War II. The mental strain has been great. Everyone sees misery piled on misery and waste and destruction in a superlative degree. It is a commonplace that global war represents also a revolution of some kind.

Certainly it would seem that such a catastrophe would record some effect upon American thinking.

What are these changes? Every citizen could well take a personal inventory in regard to his own attitudes toward certain questions. In short, operate his own quiz program. For example:



1. Is there any sign of a new method in Congress to meet the needs of a struggling people and to put legislation on a more scientific basis?

2. Has the friction between capital and labor disappeared? Are there signs that big corporations are preparing a new kind of open shop drive against labor unions?

3. Are such basic problems as providing jobs for all still made a political football?

4. Do Americans still have faith in clandestine subversive movements like the Ku Klux Klan?

5. Is there just as much religious and class prejudice as ever?

6. Do Americans see clearly courses of action that can solve problems but refuse to take these courses out of prejudice?

These are some of the questions that are searching and can well be answered by all of us. It certainly appears that world catastrophe has made very little impression upon the great rank and file of American people.

**A Ray of Light** *Fortune* magazine, serving business interests, has conducted a survey of business executives in the United States. In the main this survey was instituted to determine how business executives felt about cooperation between business, labor and farmers.

The proposal: That leaders of organizations representing business—such as N. A. M., C. E. D., C. of C.—and those representing labor—such as C. I. O., A. F. of L., R. R. Brotherhoods—and those representing farmers—such as the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Farmers Union—make an earnest effort, through intelligent and cooperative “give and take” to agree upon an over-all program for both government and private action to bring about as full employment as is possible after the war.

The question: Will you please check as many of the following statements as express some definite conviction of yours on the above proposal?

Representatives of businessmen would be delinquent in their duty if they did not seek for some program acceptable to farm and labor groups..... 64.8%

Since the public is tired of the demands of farm and labor leaders, businessmen ought to make up their own economic program and present that to the public without seeking a joint agreement..... 22.4%

A joint program would be a good idea if business representatives could deal with the right people in the labor movement and among farmers; but with the leaders now in those groups a sound program is not likely to be reached..... 56.6%

Such an effort might come to grief because many of the present business representatives are diehards who don't know how to deal with other groups..... 15.9%

Such an effort would set up a super-lobby, and so would endanger the normal processes of government..... 4.1%

It would be a waste of businessmen's time to try to agree with labor and farm leaders, since at the

present time no fundamentally sound agreement is possible..... 15.0%

Unless businessmen make some such effort to find an area of agreement with labor and farmers, the politicians will take over and make the rules to suit themselves..... 62.7%

Business representatives who make such an effort would betray their own interests, for they would be publicly compromising the rights of all businessmen..... 3.8%

Business representatives who want to get up programs like this are just playing politics to the detriment of industry..... 3.7%

About the only puzzle in a fairly clear-cut demand for cooperative planning, *Fortune* points out, was the 56.6 per cent who checked the “hedge” item depreciating present farm and labor leadership. Only 41 per cent of all those voting checked either or both the items favoring the proposal (Nos. 1 and 7) and also checked item No. 3, the “hedge”; while 31.4 per cent checked either No. 1 or No. 7 or both, but picked out no other hedge.

**Unemployment** It is clear as daylight that unemployment is the breeder of fascism. It is only because German workers were starved and the German populace threatened with malnutrition that Hitler, with his lies and false promises, could ride into power. Unemployment is the devil of the modern world. That is why the question of full employment should be a non-political question and the goal of every right-thinking citizen in the United States.

It is a tragic thing, therefore, that Congress does not rise to the occasion and do everything in its power through legal measures to insure that the postwar economy will be a full employment economy.

**WCFL Gives Service** William Green spoke at two places on Labor Day. He spoke in person at Jacksonville, Florida, and he spoke through a transcribed record at Fontana Dam at TVA. The latter presentation had dramatic value that was not recorded by newspapers. There was no interruption of work at Fontana Dam, the second largest dam in the United States and the largest east of the Rockies, where 6,000 men went on working all Labor Day and listened to programs over the loud speakers. Mr. Green spoke succinctly and ably about labor's war effort and also endorsed the labor-management set-up on the TVA.

The Fontana program was made possible by the technical service of WCFL, labor's broadcasting station in Chicago. Mr. Green was attending the Executive Council meeting of the A. F. of L. in Chicago and WCFL piped in a wire to his hotel, brought in the proper equipment and transcribed his speech on a disk that went by plane to Knoxville where it was transmitted to Fontana. Such technical service as this should be labor's goal in every great field of endeavor.





# Woman's Work

EPEU 414



## GUARDS WOMEN'S RIGHTS

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

**M**ISS Frieda Miller, the new director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, brings to her work an enthusiastic desire to improve the economic status and welfare of working women. Having spent her entire adult life working for improvements in wages, hours and working conditions of women, she also brings a wealth of experience to bear on the postwar problems which the bureau must help to solve.

After receiving her Bachelor's degree at Milwaukee-Downer College in Wisconsin she did four years graduate work in economics, sociology, political science, and law at the University of Chicago. Then she became research assistant in the newly established department of social economy at Bryn Mawr College, and the following year became secretary of the Philadelphia Women's Trade Union League. As a result of her work in this position she was in close touch with the American labor movement during the years following the last war. She served on the executive board of the Workers Education Bureau of America until 1924.

In 1923 Miss Miller went to Europe as a delegate to the International Congress of Working Women in Vienna. She spent a year in Europe studying labor conditions in England, Germany and Austria. On her return she became a factory inspector for the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the women's garment industry in New York. Her time was divided between the inspection of garment shops and statistical work on conditions in the industry.

### HELD IMPORTANT POSTS

She joined the staff of the New York City Welfare Council in 1927 and worked on a study of chronic sickness among social dependents. Her next appointment was as director of the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage of the New York State Labor Department where she devoted herself to the problems of women as wage earners. Under her direction the division strengthened the laws affecting hours, wages and working conditions. Her experience as a factory inspector had made her an expert in matters of safety and health.

Governor Herbert Lehman appointed her industrial commissioner of New York State in 1938, the second woman to serve in this capacity. (Miss Frances Perkins was the first, leaving this post to become Secretary of Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet.) Miss Miller resigned in

1943 and went abroad as special assistant to Ambassador Winant in England.

She was a delegate to the Pan-American Labor Conference in Santiago, Chile, in 1935 and in 1936 and 1938 she attended the International Labor Conference in Geneva, and the one in New York City in 1941 and in Philadelphia in 1944.

### POSTWAR PLANS OF BUREAU

Miss Miller feels that the most pressing problem facing the United States Women's Bureau of today is how to guarantee women workers sound levels of



MISS FRIEDA MILLER

employment and labor standards in tomorrow's industrial skyline.

"Reconversion to civilian production is a manageable thing," says Miss Miller, "if we are both forehanded and farsighted as to planning. And to succeed it must include careful readjustment of women workers, who at present, form a third of our employed persons as against a fourth in 1940.

"Thus in the repositioning of our labor force I believe the Women's Bureau has a threefold function: (1) Setting up right conditions in so-called women's industries; (2) developing new job opportunities for trained and competent women who have proved their ability during the war; (3) keeping open to women the doors of training for skilled work.

"We must start immediately to build these structures into our already shifting industrial system, and thereby safeguard the interests not only of women but of the country as a whole. Fitting women into the reconversion program is a rapidly growing challenge today, in view of the cutbacks in certain kinds of war materiel. The downward trend has begun. From the all-time peak of 4,500,000 women factory workers in November 1943, the total had dropped to 42,200,00 by May 1944, a seven per cent decline. (In July 1944 there were 18,590,000 civilian women working, the largest number ever employed, but unemployment is increasing. Latest figures show 520,000 women unemployed at the present time.)

"Failure to aim at definite objectives for women would mean thousands stranded without work and other thousands forced into low-paying jobs while the cost of living remained high. Such an acute crisis, developing with the downward spiral in purchasing power and also in business and industrial activity, but accompanied by rising relief rolls, might undermine community welfare and morale."

### SUBSTANDARD CONDITIONS NEED CORRECTION

Miss Miller points out that certain service and consumer industries have long been recognized as women's work and have been employing large numbers of them under poor conditions. These industries, scaled down by the emergency of war, have not improved their labor standards. They must soon start to expand to meet the accumulated needs of people everywhere and could take up much of the slack of woman labor as it is demobilized from war jobs.

But the substandard employment conditions still existing in these fields create a great barrier to women's free return to them. Workers who have had better plant environment, standard conditions and higher pay are loath to go back to \$16 a week, the extreme irregularity and poor conditions that characterize many service industries.

To attract workers these vital enterprises that furnish society with things and services it needs and wants must be put on a higher level. Laundry and dry cleaning facilities, for example, must once again be able to give the public better service—but at the same time give their employees a better deal. The work itself

(Continued on page 392)





# Correspondence



**L. U. NO. 1,  
ST. LOUIS,  
MO.**

*Editor:* We in St. Louis are all busy on war work. As we see it the I. O. is

on the right track in regard to schooling our members in advanced electricity. My one wish is that the members get behind the idea. Our middle-aged member should drop his false pride and make every effort to learn the new phases of our trade. The writer is included in this.

Local R-1 looks ahead and sees the great need for vacations for all its members and all new contracts, wherever possible, should have this clause in them. The average wireman, commonly called the "A" man in his 20 or more years of good standing in the Brotherhood, never received a penny which he did not earn by the sweat of his brow. Make sure you never forget him. He is the fellow who made all the wonderful inroads for labor which we enjoy today.

This year is election year, Brothers, as you all know, so let nothing stop you from electing the right people. Put party behind clear thinking. Don't vote for anti-labor people.

Our hope is this terrible war will soon be over and our wonderful sons and brothers will be back at work alongside old buzzards; these fellows deserve more than they will ever get. My plan would be to pay these wonderful guys \$50 per month for every month served in this country, and \$100 per month for all oversea duty. If you fellows can think of a better plan please write about it and talk about it.

It looks as if we will have a local world series in baseball. Won't that be nice?

LEE KILLIAN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 3,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.** *Editor:* Please publish the following contribution from Brother Frederick V. Eich, a member of our educational committee:

The news being received daily from Europe and the Pacific is wonderful and thrilling and God grant that it may continue to be so and that soon we may hear the news of the German capitulation. On the other hand the news from Washington regarding postwar planning is, to say the least, discouraging.

We refer in particular to the labors (?) of Congress in bringing forth legislation covering postwar unemployment compensation. The Kilgore-Murray bill which would at least provide enough compensation to keep body and soul together has practically been thrown into the discard. Even the George bill, sponsored by Senator George, of Georgia, well known for anti-labor sentiment, which would leave the decision as to amount and length of term of the payments to the various state governments, is being hacked to pieces.

The George bill in its original form would soon create a labor market made to the National Association of Manufacturers' order, where men would be fighting each other to work for a pittance to keep from starving. With many state governments under the

## READ

Anti-labor George Bill passes Senate, by L. U. No. 3.

I. B. E. W. and contractors jointly sponsor a state electrical inspection law, by L. U. No. 66.

Get out the vote, by L. U. No. 68.  
A new invention, by L. U. No. 70.  
Hospital Service Plan sponsored by L. U. No. 102.

Labor defeats Senator Clark in Missouri, by L. U. No. 124.

Your union needs you, by L. U. No. 611.

"Safety First," by L. U. No. 697.

Florida must defeat Amendment No. 13, by L. U. No. 728.

Organization in Hawaiian Islands, by L. U. No. 1357.

These newsy letters make a cross-section of American public opinion.

thumb of big business, the unemployment payments provided would be small and for a varied period of time which in most cases would be too short to do any good. Those states that passed special anti-migration laws for their unskilled labor so that these workers could not go to other states where war workers were needed so that the local bigwigs would continue to have cheap labor, will see to it that unemployment compensation will do little compensating. Where will that leave you?

A great cry went up that the Kilgore-Murray bill would cost the nation 10 billion dollars which would be a terrible calamity. On the other hand very little if anything was heard about the 28 billion dollars that were set aside for "unemployment insurance" for big business. This money is set aside to cover losses of industry during the reconversion period. There is nothing in this bill to prevent industry from shutting down for a year and having Uncle Sam pay them profits for the time they loaf.

You will continue to get that sort of kicking around if you don't do something about getting the stooges of big business out of Congress by seeing to it that you and your families and friends are registered so that you can all vote, on election day, for men who will protect the interests of the whole nation and not of only one class. By helping to get out a big vote you will also be putting in a lick for the soldiers and sailors deprived of their votes by the "states rights" soldiers NO VOTE laws.

Remember that all those in the merchant marine, Red Cross and other non-service people away from home are disfranchised under practically all these laws including those of our own New York State. Let us add our prayers to our votes so that we may get

men into Congress who will do their part to make this a real democracy.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 7,  
SPRINGFIELD,  
MASS.**

*Editor:* The members of Local No. 7 and their friends had their yearly

outdoor meeting in Turner's Park in East Longmeadow and, as usual, it was a huge success, for it was a very nice warm day, and an ideal day for a clam bake, and all the members that could possibly turn out were there to the tune of 125. Some of the members, who had to work in the morning, came for the ball game and the dinner.

The annual baseball game, which always brings plenty of laughter and good fellowship, started at one o'clock between the Busbars, managed by Woodrow Wilson, and the defending team, the Low Tension, managed by Dan Garvey, and nearly ended in a riot of laughter when Manager Wilson called the game a tie after nearly two hours of play. The two scorekeepers, Brothers Bill Bailey and Duke Donohue, both had different scores. But after quite a debate it was decided the Low Tension team had won by the score of 20 to 10.

But we cannot expect Manager Wilson's team to win every year, for he has won the last three years in succession. He is without the services of our hard hitting and chief debater, Charles Caffrey, who is now helping chase the Germans out of France, and our heavy-hitting catcher, Lou Laliberte, our business manager, who could only play a couple of innings, being on the committee having to entertain the guests; and my poor pitching which put the ball just where they could hit it. If it were not for the all around fielding of our first baseman, President Art Illig, and Scotty Jones and Ray Penniman, and members that I don't remember the names, it wouldn't have been as good a game.

But the winning team, managed by Dan Garvey, must have been on a vacation. They were full of spirit, but mostly because of the battery of Dan Garvey, pitching, and Francis Lynch, catching, and Tom Curran, first base, and Art Roberts on third base who stopped everything coming his way with his head and feet and everything else and a couple of young ringers I never saw before, but everything ended up with a wonderful dinner which everyone seemed to enjoy.

We had F. L. Kelley from Boston and Tim Grady from Holyoke and Malo from Northampton, and our good friend and Brother, Walter Kenefick, who looks in good condition again (but we could not get him to play ball). There were many good speeches, and Henry O'Connor gave us quite a few Irish songs and a quartet of Duke Donohue, Andy McGarrett, Bill Bailey and Woodrow Wilson, was a big success.

Quite a few prizes were given away and the winners were Walter Kenefick, Ed McCarthy, Woodrow Wilson and others whose names I did not get.

The committee, composed of Bernie Pof, Bill Roulette and Chairman Lou Laliberte,



sure did a wonderful job and should be complimented for the wonderful turnout.

ED. MULLARKEY, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

*Editor:* The officers were sworn in for the new term with a vow and determination to face and overcome all of the obstacles that confront unions in one of the most trying times in the history of labor; not only in the present period, but also we must prepare for rehabilitation and reconstruction in the postwar days which we hope will be in the near future.

Local No. B-28 is very fortunate in having Carl G. Scholtz as a business agent for a fifth term. In trying to show our appreciation for his good work in the past, the members presented him with a War Bond.

We set aside Sunday, July 30, for an outing so that it would not interfere with our war efforts. I am sure all who attended spent a very pleasant day, one that will be remembered for a long time. Some of the guests included International Officers, business agents of near-by locals, our employers and a few public utility representatives. Plenty of fried fish, broilers, corn on the cob, hot dogs, beer, including the other refreshments that complete a perfect picnic, was had by all. Ball games and cards were played by many, not forgetting the "African dominoes" or "Spanish marbles."

If any of our members in the armed forces are fortunate enough to receive this JOURNAL, even though they aren't in our midst, we wish them lots of good luck and a speedy return and hope they will be present at our next outing.

Again Local No. 28 has taken another step forward. It is offering its members the grand opportunity of attending evening classes at Johns Hopkins University for a course in industrial electronics. This is a very fine gesture on their part and should help us realize more what a wonderful organization we have.

KENNETH W. DAVIS, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, OREG.

*Editor:* This bit of stuff is being written during the month of hay fever and vacations and according to rules should eventually show up in the October issue. Since I, like you, am looking forward to some time off, stories contained herein may need a shave.

Several Brothers working at KGW and KEX were recently included in a meeting with their Business Manager Nordahl and executives of management to discuss finer points of agreement. During the meetings innumerable aspects of operation, big and little, were bounced around, until all concerned had a clearer view of the other fellow's side. With an announced theme of mutual interest, it was easy to keep on the beam, everything was "laid on the table, in the open," and the meetings were the most harmonious, constructive and downright enjoyable that this guy ever attended. Actual results are yet to be consummated; however, one outcome was a monthly meeting of management, announcers and techs at which time operational procedure and problems are worked over. The group hopes to eventually establish a labor-management committee which will meet as required with the business manager and management. Try it, youse guys; it may work for you if your bosses are also human.

KALE, which has been operated jointly with KOIN, has been sold to the Journal, a local newspaper which has been interested in radio more or less throughout the years; maybe some other owners, no dope here yet. The studios are to be on the top floor of the

#### ATTENTION, CORRESPONDENTS!

Due to the scarcity of paper of magazine type, and conditions imposed by the war, the Electrical Workers' Journal will run only 32 pages for the months of October, November and December. In order to make this additional cut of eight pages per month, a total of 24 pages, from the standard Journal, we will have to make some adjustments in copy. In October we will omit the "In Memoriam" resolutions; in November we will omit "Correspondence" and publish only "In Memoriams." This program is subject to change.

studio building and they say there are skylights and you can see up and out and I suppose they provide ventilation. This is very unusual for station studios in Portland—most of them being rather hot and sometimes smelly and of an indoor style. No data available on KALE operation from new set-up. Ed Richmond, former KOIN tech, KGW announcer, and part time radio instructor, is the new chief. There will be two, maybe more, techs to hold her down.

Our local is to negotiate contracts for several out-of-town broadcast stations. Groundwork is being laid to extend help to all BC station and radio service men throughout the state. It's a big job but a good one.

The whole fam damily of 48's varied branches of the trade gathered August 6 for a picnic at Oaks Park. Brother Brust, who always works so hard to see that everything goes smoothly, was on the job and the thanks of lots of us go out to him. As a result of the gathering it seems appropriate to put in a bit of that, not too often, thanks to all our officers of the local. Brother MacQuarrie, who joined the I. B. E. W. in 1910, is president; Brother J. E. Wells is vice president; the executive board members are Charles Foster, Mel Pettingell, O. Borland, G. O. Davis and H. H. Harrison. Joe (I calls him, the Great) Lake is financial secretary and business manager. He heads up a staff of B.M.s that are worthy of any local. Brothers Jones, Nordahl, Steele, Wells, McKenzie, and Ferguson are assistant business managers. Miss B. Smith as a B.M. keeps account of all affairs concerning women. She was in normal times the office chief. Then there are standing committees for exams, school, etc. Lots of the boys are acting as stewards on the jobs and they also work hard for the interest of everybody. Yeah man, and say the gals in the office do a grand job, too. Here's a public expression of "Thanks for everything." You all do so much and we get so used to it that appreciation, though felt, is not often expressed.

The dope on the electronics school is wonderful—48 will probably be right in there. A beautiful piece of planning and work by the I. O. Hope all the locals follow through. This stuff on electronics is sorta blown up to the public and is duck soup to radio men. So good to see electricians keeping up the pace. Here in Portland 48 members have been going to a rather complete electronic school for some time. We can handle anything they will be selling before long.

S'nuff sed from here for time being, more dope later if I kin just get me radar and sound wave reviver and detector tuh workin'.

J. A. ERWIN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

*Editor:* Realizing the possibilities of great expansion in the electrical field after the war, the I. B. E. W. unions of Texas have joined hands with the electrical contractors in sponsoring a state electrical inspection law. This law has been needed for some time, not only as a safety measure for our members, but as a protection to the public against the dangers of haphazard and unsafe electrical work. The Texas State Association of Electrical Workers and the National Electrical Contractors Association of Texas have been doing a fine job in acquainting the public with the need for an inspection law, and feel that the next session of the legislature will enact it.

Our membership is vitally interested in the electronics school to be sponsored by the International Office at Milwaukee. Realizing that the trained man will be in demand after the war, they have been taking a great interest in our educational program. Our local union's trade school has been going strong, and the fact that it has been a great success is partly due to the hard work of its two teachers, Brother John Tittle and Brother Bob Evans. Electronics promises to become one of our great postwar industries, and we are being given an opportunity to get in on the ground floor.

Construction work in this jurisdiction is about over, and quite a few of our members are working at Pasco, Wash., and Knoxville, Tenn. We have a few members working on REA jobs. There will be quite a lot of REA work in Texas, and Brother Steve Collins, our assistant business manager, has been working hard on it, trying to convince the contractors that it will be cheaper and to their advantage to use union labor.

Brother A. J. Bannon, our business manager, is still working on the Pasco job, and will return about the 6th of September.

Brother Tom (Knockout) Brown, one of our old-time members, passed away on August 12. Brother Brown was with the city electrical department and had been a member of B-66 for 25 years.

Word has just been received that Brother Donald Wells was killed in action in France the 1st of August. Brother Wells had been a member of L. U. No. B-66 since 1938. He was employed by the Houston Lighting & Power Company at the time he entered the service in February 1941.

Received letters from two of our members overseas with the armed forces, Brother G. A. (Chunky) Cole, with the Army Engineers in the Pacific, and my brother, Neily Galloway, with the Navy in Italy. Both are fine and working hard. They send their best wishes to the boys and would like to hear from some of our other members overseas, as it seems that the Seabees and Army Engineers are about made up of B-66 members.

Organized labor went to bat at our recent primary election, and defeated several of our enemies; however, two of our worst, Lieut. Governor John Lee Smith and Agriculture Committeeman McDonald, were re-elected. The coming September Democratic Convention will be controlled by the friends of organized labor, and they promise to make it hot for the electors who refuse to support Roosevelt. Organized labor in Texas has not forgotten who gave them the right to collective bargaining, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to insure their savings, the Securities Exchange Commission to keep big companies from selling them worthless stocks, the Federal old age security program to give them old age security, and most of all, jobs on which they could work and get a living wage. For this reason, organized labor in



Texas will go to the polls in November and give President Roosevelt a big majority.

LUKE GALLOWAY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 68, Editor: How  
DENVER, COLO. many of us will

know what we are voting for in the coming election? To fully understand the priceless privilege, let us glance briefly at the historical growth of the voting franchise. We need not go back farther than the Revolutionary War. At that time only a select few could vote and these were the owners of land or other property. Gradually, over a long period of years, election laws were passed and amended to allow citizens to vote. Two great steps in the progress of human rights was the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution which granted the right to vote to all, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude and the Nineteenth Amendment which granted equal suffrage. The manner in which elections are held is left to the individual states, not the Federal Government, and the fact that some people, though native born or naturalized citizens of the United States, are not permitted to vote will not be gone into here.

The era of war is definitely not an era of liberty, and that we still have the right to exercise our franchise and vote either for or against the candidates nominated by the different political parties, is a matter that should not be taken as a matter of course, nor is it so taken by those who either wish to change the political form of government or to retain it.

The writer once heard a speaker say, "The mass of working people are not ignorant but are so often misinformed." Politicians have been quoted as saying a majority of the people do not know what they are voting for. Now is the time more than ever before that responsible union people should do a great deal of straight, hard, logical thinking. The results of the coming election will not only affect each of us individually, but the whole world, not only for a few years, but for generations to come. To vote intelligently, therefore, it appears that among many other questions, we should ask ourselves: 1. Do I believe that we are self-sufficient or should we, as a nation, enter into world wide affairs, such as a money stabilization plan? 2. Can we spend ourselves prosperous or is retrenchment necessary? 3. Do I think the states should depend more on the Federal Government for support, or less? 4. Do I believe the economic condition of foreign countries has a direct bearing on my welfare and if so, which party has the best foreign policy? These are but a few questions that should convince the thinking man that there are many questions to be answered in our own minds. Let us not be emotionally upset by any rabble rouser or moral leper that may or would like to wax fat on public money or union dues, but rather let us give rational, sober thought to our actions.

On behalf of the president, Russell Meredith, the writer takes this opportunity to compliment the membership on the very splendid showing made in the purchase of War Bonds in the last drive, particularly the fellows on the Navy job, whose percentage was 112 per cent.

GLENN H. GILBERT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 70, Editor: It has  
WASHINGTON, been nearly a year  
D. C. since my last

column in the JOURNAL, and not a blessed soul has missed it—so much for literature.

H. C. McKinnie, without opposition, was nominated and unanimously elected our new president, to fill the man-sized job left by

## Can You Do It?

Since last month five Brothers sent in solutions to the problem submitted by Brother Nat Freedman, of L. U. No. 3, New York, New York, which was illustrated in the August issue of the JOURNAL.

We are giving here the first solution submitted, which comes from Brother I. Betz, of L. U. No. 6, San Francisco, California, who writes as follows:

"In reply to your question regarding the advisability of using a bell transformer in the heating element for soldering, I would like to say that we have been using this type of transformer very successfully. With the proper size carbons, I believe you will be able to do as much, and as good quality work as with the larger model you have been using.

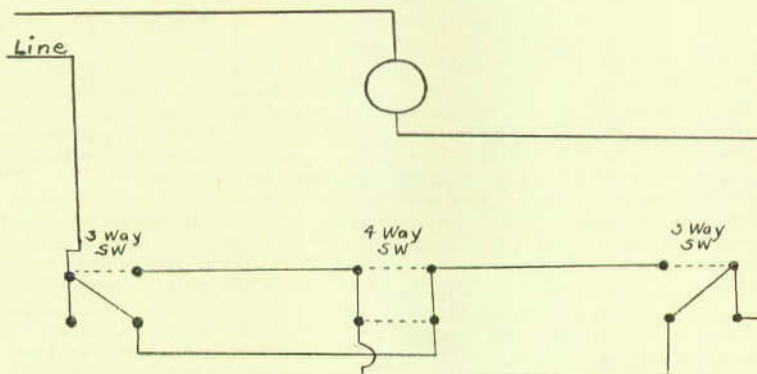
"There are two suggestions I would like to make:

"1. Instead of using carbons as large as the ones illustrated in the JOURNAL, use carbons no larger than  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Carbons removed from a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  volt dry cell battery (standard flashlight size) are excellent.

"2. Install a small switch in series with one side of the 6-volt secondary, preferably a small push-pull type on the handle of the tongs."

Last month's problem, sent in by the old-timer from L. U. No. 200, of Anacosta, Montana, proved to be a very popular one. When the JOURNAL went to press we had received 57 correct solutions from all over the country from old-timers and new-timers alike. We even had a solution from a first-year apprentice from L. U. No. 429, of Nashville, Tennessee.

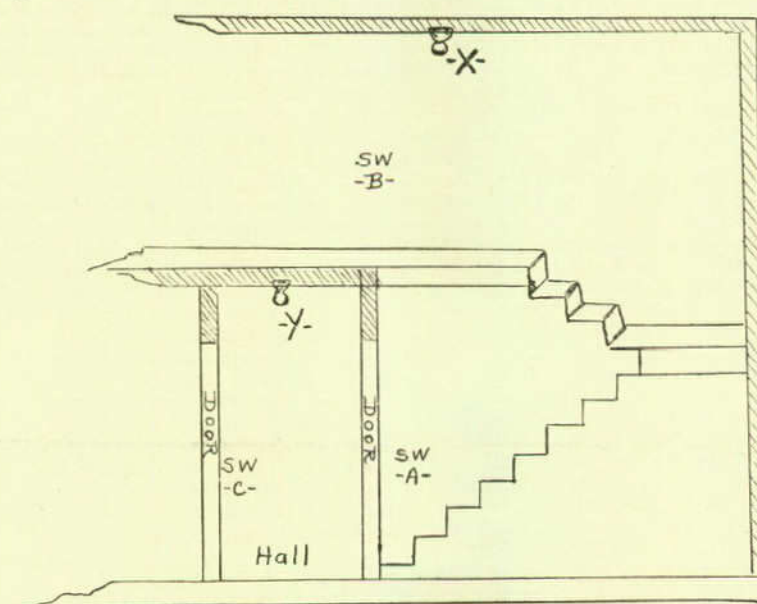
We are publishing herewith the solution of Brother James V. Catalano, of L. U. No. 730, of Newark, New Jersey.



This month we present a "Can You Do It?" which is interesting and appears to have considerable utilitarian value. It comes from Brother Carl V. Newbill, L. U. No. 48, Portland, Oregon.

The problem as outlined by Brother Newbill is one of wiring a series of lights in such a way that the switch A in the stairway and the switch B upstairs, operate light X upstairs and hall light Y simultaneously. The hall switch operates light Y only.

In the letter of transmittal he says, "this is a very good hookup as the hall light is also a pilot light for the upstairs light, besides lighting the hallway when using the stairs. The hall switch is convenient when using the hall only."



Thank you, Brothers, for your cooperation on "Can You Do It?" Don't forget to send us your pet problems. We'll be glad to have them.



James Preston, who now devotes all of his time to his job in the I. O. Good luck and good fighting, Jim. We do miss you, and we do mean DO.

Moody H. Saunders, personable, handsome, and amiable, was unopposed and unanimously re-elected our vice president, as was K. L. Ehly, talented and hard-working, re-elected recording secretary.

M. T. Kaukeinen, a staunch pillar of our local, is our new treasurer, while overworked and underpaid William Bollier was once more unanimously unopposed and unanimously re-elected to carry on his gargantuan tasks as business manager and official buffer.

It says here that Stan Stanton will again be the forgotten man—the press secretary of Local 70.

L. D. Dansburger, one-time lineman for PEPCO and former member, now in uniform at Camp Meade, Md., dropped around one furlough to chat with the boys.

Jack Layman, Al McKenna, Charles C. Quinn, and Elwood Hertzog are out at Pasco, Wash., doing their bit for the Hanford Engineering Works. They report the job is O.K.

Charles Choate and Bill DeVaughn got themselves civil service jobs as linemen for the Patuxent River Naval Base in southern Maryland. Earl Bashlor is on that job as leader and time-keeper.

John (Red) Meyers and Bruce Hovermale, linemen, with Foreman Jack (early to bed, early to rise, and early to work) Early are the co-inventors of a pole-top rig for hoisting heavy transformers up the poles. I've seen the rig and it works grand. The inventors hope to have a picture of it in action in the next JOURNAL.

Arthur Cleveland comes and goes between Washington, D. C., and Cedar Point, Md., so that I can hardly keep up with his comings and goings. Where art thou now, Art?

Fred (Red) Choate, lineman (Charlie's brother), is with the Infantry Training Battalion, Camp Blanding, Fla., and Lineman Daniel E. Baker is there with him. The lads had to take a four weeks' training course in how to climb a pole. Is the GI way any different, boys?

Francis Burke, an old-timer, is a new member on our executive board. I believe he is also on the membership examining board.

Van Wolfe, Cleveland, Charlie Choate and yours truly spent several interesting hours over several interesting beers discussing electronics in industry and the value of the schooling as the I. O. has prepared it for us with Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

According to the electron theory, all matter is made of electricity. Matter is anything that has weight and occupies space. All matter is made up of millions of different kinds of molecules. A molecule is the smallest particle into which a substance can be broken without changing its identity. Molecules, in turn, are made up of atoms. There are actually only 92 different kinds of atoms. That is, there are only 92 known elements at the present time. All atoms are made up of an equal number of protons and electrons. An electron is the smallest conceivable particle of negative electricity; a proton is the smallest conceivable particle of positive electricity. All protons and about half of the electrons are centered in the atom. This central portion of the atom is called the nucleus. (The nucleus of some atoms also contains one or more particles which have no electric charge at all. These are known as neutrons.)

All electrons (except those in the center portion of the atom) move around the nucleus in a very definite path, like planets revolve about the sun or moon. It is the flow of electrons that makes an electric current. 6,300,000,000,000,000,000 electrons must move

### ATTENTION, MEMBERS

When you give your change of address to the Journal list, if possible, please give the old zone number as well as the new zone number as authorized by the Postal Department.

by a given point in a conductor in one second of time to produce one ampere of current.

STAN STANTON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80,  
NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: Local 80  
will surely be represented at the electronics school in Milwaukee. Two of our members were heartily endorsed for attendance at this school. This is an important step in the progress of the electrical industry and we should be very careful of the men we choose because they should be good scholars, and upon their return we will want capable instructors.

The N. L. R. B. is in the process of holding an important event in this area, viz.; the choosing of a bargaining agency for one of the local shipyards. There do not seem to be enough interested employees to cast a majority vote. Our campaigners had better get busy, or our competitors will have gained in their membership.

Do the worries of war cause men to be easily irritated? Everyone seems to be living under a great strain and is ready to come to grips at the least provocation. The sooner we get to the point where we can forego petty bickering, forget personal animosities and treat our fellowman as we would have him treat us, then, and only then, can we hope to have more pleasantries for all of us. We need a general overhauling of our mental attitudes to equip us for the postwar era. There are many things we will be forced to learn as children in the kindergarten.

Let's all get out of the rut and be better fellows!  
That's about enough from the "Lap-over."  
E. A. (MACK) McCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 99,  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Prewar Wages and  
War Wages,  
Gross and Net

Editor: As we of the electrical trades are mostly employed on national defense and war projects, we are presumed to be war workers. And it no doubt has been in many Brothers' minds where all this propaganda comes from in regard to high war wages.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers gave up their double time for overtime work for the duration and I wonder if we will ever get it back. We in Rhode Island have received no increase in our hourly rates of wages—\$1.375 per hour before the war and \$1.375 per hour during this war to date. As a simple method of figuring let us base our wages on a six-day week before and during the war, at the rate of a man being married and no dependents. In figuring these rates on this basis I am ever mindful of the Brother who has dependents and who pays a little less withholding tax. But he has to pay the 40 per cent increase on the cost of living for each dependent he is providing for, so let's look at the record.

	Prewar Wages
Rate per hour	\$1.375
48 hour week, double time	77.00
S. S. tax	.77
State U. tax	1.12
Net wages	\$75.11

	War Wages
Rate per hour	\$1.375
48 hour week, time and a half	71.50
S. S. Tax	.72
State U. tax	1.07
Withholding tax	9.50
Net wages	\$60.21
Increase in cost of living, 40 per cent	24.08
	\$36.13

Now then if we apply these figures all around and use a little common sense, I would say how do they get that way? Where are these wages being paid and to whom may I ask? The propaganda then goes on to the other war workers. Well, let's look at those records. The highest paid wages to my knowledge in this area are \$1.20 per hour. On the above figuring, a man who works 48 hours and is paid for 52 hours receives a gross pay of \$62.40 and a net wage of \$53.07, and as we all pay on the increased cost of living I would say that the net wages in this area are far below the standard set for decent living conditions.

The same people or persons who are responsible for such propaganda lose sight of the fact that the working man can do a little figuring himself, and the records show there are hundreds of us who receive less wages, net, during this war than we earned in prewar days.

I have often wondered why these propagandists do not criticize those concerns who have made and are making several million dollars profit a year on \$300,000 incorporations—making these profits on your money and my money loaned to the government. The government furnishes the money for materials and wages, and pays large profits. Why?

And I would also like to be enlightened as to why there cannot be total employment in time of peace and why must we have wars to have steady employment. Money earned and profits made at the supreme sacrifice of our youth—our own sons and brothers, maimed and broken in mind and spirit! I am just a disillusioned Electrical Worker. Maybe those propaganda merchants can answer these questions, as I and my Brothers would like to know the answers.

WILLIAM BEEHLEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 102, Editor: Some of  
PATERSON, N. J. the Brothers (well at least one or two)

have wondered why there was no article in the WORKER from 102 the last few months. Well, since February your press secretary has been a member of the West Paterson Board of Education and as four other members were also "green" the meetings were long and often numerous. Then there were the War Bond drives, the fourth and the fifth. Your secretary was the West Paterson chairman of both of these drives and incidentally both went over the top. Now there is a lull between bond drives and the Board of Education work is becoming routine, so we'll try writing an article again.

The local had an outing this year at Blasberg's, on August 12. James Cristiano, a younger brother of S. J. Cristiano, was the chairman of the outing committee. The other members of the committee were Gus Mellert, Vic Constittine, Joe Brundy, and Sam Moskowitz. The committee worked hard and did a good job.

It was good to see the "old timers" enjoying themselves at the outing; men like Pete Muse, Al Bennett, Jack Webster, Harry Smith, Bill Cross, Joe Hamer, and Jack Pardoe; men who did the pioneering work in the local and are still carrying on. The response of our sister locals also was gratifying



as was that of our contractors, inspectors, and vocational school instructors. It all helps to bind our movement together. A tribute of one minute of silence was paid to our members in the armed services and the hope was expressed that they would be with us next year.

One of the added attractions was Rosalie Gay, union accordion player who plays nightly at the Music Box on Ellison Street, in Paterson. Rosalie knows her stuff and made a great hit with the boys. I wish I had taken a picture of Gus Koch and Rosalie singing Swiss songs.

The local has taken a progressive step in sponsoring the Hospital Service Plan of New Jersey. This plan is organized to provide payment for hospital service on a non-profit basis. Brother Jacob A. Turner, of Newark, is one of the trustees. Over 40 per cent of our members have joined. It goes into effect on September 1. Every six months additional members can be enrolled. Some members feel that commercial companies offer them more; well, take it from me, as an insurance broker who has made numerous inquiries, you can't beat the Hospital Service Plan for value for your money.

Sam Moskowitz has completed arrangements to have electronic courses started in the vocational school. Registration will start on September 11.

Brothers Yugel and Iler went to the Pasco job in the state of Washington. Their address is Barracks 160, Room 82, Hanford, Washington. We wish you lots of luck, Brothers.

Brother Ben Beardsley is still at the Vets Facility, Bay Pines, Florida. Ben gets over one ailment only to get something else. Keep your chin up, Ben.

Brother Krine Hamilton is still on the sick list. Krine is at home and our sick committee gets to see him once a month.

All the members of the local extend their best wishes to the boys in the armed services. May you soon finish the job of winning the war; then we can work together to win the peace and use our marvelous productive machinery to enrich the lives of all.

PETER HOEDEMAKER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

*Editor:* Senator Clark was defeated. He is politically dead. The labor union men and women of Missouri cut him down like a rotten apple tree that blooms profusely but produces no fruit. They did this in spite of his support by the "free" press—including the *Kansas City Star*—the corporations, the old Pendergast machine and, curiously enough, by certain labor officials in Washington. The labor record of the famous double-talking Senator from Missouri had become so spotted he could no longer be trusted to represent the people who toil. Not that the unions did this by themselves. Goodness, no. The point is that organized labor, here and everywhere, holds the balance of power when it chooses to use it. Locally a group of labor leaders met with Senator Clark early in the campaign, and Business Manager Wetzig, among others, quizzed him about some of his past actions in the upper house of Congress. His answers were so evasive and unsatisfactory the labor men came away completely alienated.

More and more, members of this local as well as other organized workers in this area feel the sting of a hostile press. Evidence piles up that the same is true all over the land. Certain friendly writers have compiled data showing that 98 per cent of all metropolitan newspapers are anti-labor. Their editorials are biased, their news twisted to reflect unfavorably on labor unions. Often they resort to deliberate lies to accomplish this purpose. Recently we talked with a

sailor just returned from two years in the Pacific area. He was a fine, friendly boy, but bitterly opposed to organized labor. Questioned about this, he repeated the lie perpetrated by the *Chicago Tribune* early in the war: that members of the National Maritime Union had refused to unload a ship at Guadalcanal during the engagement there. The paper later retracted the story, but the poison had been planted. It is still crawling through the veins of the armed forces overseas. This boy had never heard of the retraction. In fact, he thought the story originated at Guadalcanal.

Yet papers of the type of the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Kansas City Star* could not thrive without the patronage of organized labor. If that support were withdrawn, these vicious sources of public information would wilt like corn stalks in a prolonged drought. It is estimated there are 100,000 members of labor unions and their families in this community. With their full and undivided support, the *Kansas City Labor Bulletin*, the local organ of the A. F. of L., could be expanded into a daily paper, with full news services and other popular features. The advertisers would be compelled to shift to this tremendous market, leaving the *Star* to get along on the thin pickings of the silk pajama trade. The same condition exists and the same remedy could be applied in every city in America that is big enough to have a labor organ.

Local 124 has made a start in this direction by throwing the full weight of its support to the *Bulletin*. It has subscribed to the paper for each member, and, instead of issuing a weekly news letter to the members, as is the custom in some organizations, it pays for two columns of space in which announcements, editorials and items of interest to the local are printed.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

*Editor:* Having been recently appointed press secretary for Local

212, I thought it might be in order for me to introduce myself to the membership at large. I have been a member of Local 212 in continuous good standing since July 5, 1916. I served two years, 1917-1919, in the United States submarine service—the balance of this time being engaged in the electrical construction field working as a helper, journeyman, foreman and superintendent at various times, so I think I have a fair working knowledge of the game.

At our local union meeting of August 7, 1944, the matter of sending one of our members to the electronics school at Milwaukee was discussed with considerable interest shown by the members present. That is well, for I am convinced that the survival of unionism as we of the A. F. of L. know it today is dependent on a better educated and informed membership—informed both as to mechanical skill and political—for the period ahead is going to be one of intense political action in regards to labor laws and only an informed membership can adequately cope with that. We must understand our position, know our rights and with a determination to play fair and be played fair with, forge ahead. Because of the stupidity of a few labor groups and some few employers, a reaction against organized labor has set in, and we will have to be constantly on the alert to avoid losing the gains we have made in the last decade.

For the above reasons, I offer the suggestion to L. U. 212 and all other locals of the Brotherhood, that they give thought to the training of members in labor and management. The University of Cincinnati offers such a course and I am sure lots of other

cities offer similar opportunities. It was very gratifying to me last winter to find one of the business managers of an affiliated local of our Building Trades Council spending his evenings at the university for that purpose, and I am well aware that other members in other areas are doing likewise. Let's have a lot more.

I take this opportunity to send greetings to the many fine fellows I have met in the last few years on the various defense jobs that I have had the pleasure of working on. I would like to hear from some of you. You can address me in care of Local 212, I. B. E. W., Court and Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

I regret to report the sudden death of Brother "Red" Walter Cassidy on Friday, August 18, 1944. I express my deepest sympathy to his wife and family.

VICTOR J. FEINAUER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 277, PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Editor:* On Monday, August 14, members of Marine Local No. 277, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., voted 571 to 183, in a poll conducted by the National Labor Relations Board under the Smith-Connally Act, to go out on strike in protest against a government order which would reduce their wages by five cents an hour. In order to make clear the union's position, Fred Geyer, the union's business manager, issued the following statement:

While any work stoppage in the shipyards would be most unfortunate and contrary to the wishes of both the officers and members of Local No. 277, if any such stoppage should occur it will be due entirely to the arbitrary and illegal position taken by the Government procurement agencies in this controversy.

Our members are highly skilled electricians. Since June, 1941, long before the Federal government adopted any wage stabilization programs, the union's collective agreement with the Allied Marine Contractors Association provided for a wage scale of \$1.25 an hour for these electricians. Since June, 1941, our members have not attempted to get any wage increases in spite of the rising cost of living and in spite of the fact that so many other unions were seeking and obtaining wage increases for their members. On the contrary, our members have been working hard for long hours, including Saturdays and Sundays, and have done everything in their power to supply the necessary ships to carry on a successful prosecution of the war.

There have been numerous occasions during the past few years when the union had difficulties with the employers concerning various working conditions, but we never allowed them to interfere with war production, which we have always realized must be paramount. We have at all times been willing to arbitrate our differences, with only one thought in mind—to keep the men at work.

We still do not intend to cause any work stoppage, unless the Joint Board of the Army, Navy and War Shipping Administration persists in its unwarranted decision to reduce the wages of our members from \$1.25 to \$1.20 an hour. And even then, it will not be our members who will go on strike, but it will be the government agencies who will deny work to our members because they will not work for less than their 1941 rate of \$1.25 an hour.

The procurement agencies contend that the international labor organizations bound themselves in the Shipbuilding Stabilization Agreement of May 16, 1942, to a rate of \$1.20 an hour for first class mechanics. But these government officials close their eyes to the fact that that agreement was intended to increase wages in shipyards to the \$1.20 rate. Nowhere in the agreement is there any pro-



vision for reducing wages which were already above that rate.

As business manager of the union I tried to point this out to a joint conference of representatives of the Army, Navy and War Shipping Administration, held in New York on August 1. Present at this conference, among others, were Mr. J. W. Barnett, assistant deputy administrator for maintenance and repair of the W. S. A.; Captain A. S. Dysart, of the U. S. Navy, and Colonel H. A. Wright, of the U. S. Army. The union's attorney, David I. Ashe, further pointed out to these officials that their insistence upon a wage decrease was in direct violation of Executive Order No. 9250, which specifically provides that there shall be no "decrease in wages for any particular work below the highest wages paid therefor between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942." Mr. Ashe further showed that Executive Order No. 9250 specifically mentions the Shipbuilding Stabilization Agreement of May 16, 1942, "upon which these government agencies base their decision to enforce the five cents an hour decrease, and provides that nothing contained in that agreement 'which is inconsistent with the policy herein enunciated' \* \* \* shall be enforced."

The union has no controversy with the contractors who employ its members. These employers are ready and willing to pay the \$1.25 rate which they are obliged to pay under their collective agreement with the union and which they have been paying since June, 1941. Our members do believe, however, that agencies of the Federal Government should comply with executive orders issued by the President of the United States.

PRESS SECRETARY.

**L. U. NO. 309.  
EAST ST. LOUIS,  
ILL.**

Editor: A new arrangement made by our local president, George Viner, places Oliver H. Brown as press secretary for the inside branch and myself, Russell G. Idle, as press secretary for the outside branch—we being a mixed local.

I look forward with pleasure to the prospect of cooperating with Brother Brown who is a splendid young man of fine appearance and whose mind is chock full of new ideas and good ideals of union brotherhood.

This month we were confronted with the task of examining and making a report on a communication received from Technocracy, Inc., wherein they ask us to support their effort toward total conscription. A committee composed of H. Ashby, R. Lambert, G. Fisher, O. Brown and R. Idle was formed. Our findings are:

Looking behind this total conscription effort at the group pushing it, the prospect looked very cloudy.

Technocracy, Inc., didn't believe in democracy. Technocracy, Inc., didn't believe in the ballot or any other democratic principles to select officials. Technocracy was to gain control of the government by the present owners of industry, handing it to them as did Krupp and Thyssen in Germany to Hitler.

The more we examined Technocracy, Inc., the more fascist and totalitarian it became.

Technocracy, Inc., insists on a quick freeze of all society in the U. S. A. and Canada to gain its total conscription of all industry and labor; wherein labor would find itself frozen down deep in a block of crystallized society or in a technocratic strait-jacket.

Howard K. Scott's title "chief" could be well compared to the term "fuehrer" or "duce" as Technocracy makes no pretense he is otherwise and the rank and file could not remove him.

The Technocrats pose as pseudo-scientists with a drapery of technical language: the

"erg", "kilowatt", "dine centimeter", "joule", "teckmate", "junctionor sequence", "continental control", etc., to awe the layman.

All in all we found Technocracy, Inc., a sinister, fascist, demagogic organization, dangerous to all democratic institutions of which the I. B. E. W. is one as a labor organization within our beloved democracy. We found no time or space for any effort to help Technocracy, Inc., to institute a "quick freeze" where we have so much to lose and nothing to gain.

Technocracy does show us a need of planning to meet the needs of a changing world, both international and domestic, but to be done always with democracy, liberty and freedom uppermost in our hearts and minds.

Well, here is the news from some of our Brothers who are in the service of our country.

Brother Robert Lee Camerer whose address is as follows: B.T.D. 505 A.A.C.Y. Camp Coop, California. Now here is a Brother that gets around. Brother Bob has been in Georgia, Texas, Long Island, New York, and many other places. Brother Bob is in the anti-aircraft division. From what we hear, he is an expert at his particular job which is the manning of a 90 mm. coastal gun. Brother Bob and many men like him man our guns along our coast and protect us from any invasion. He is the son of Brother and Mrs. Roy Camerer.

Over in Normandy we have a Brother who is making our greatest war front a success. This is our Brother George White whose address is as follows: E.M. 3/c, 28th N.C.B. Co. 5, A.P.O., New York, N. Y. That is some address so drop this Brother and all the rest a nice letter. I hear Brother George was in full charge of a sub-station over in Newfoundland before he was sent to take part in the Normandy invasion of France. Brother George is a "Seabee" and we all know what a fine record the construction battalion has made for itself. From what I hear Brother George has grown to be quite a man since we last saw him. He is over six feet tall and weighs 192 pounds. We wish him and all the other Brothers who are serving their country a safe return. Brother George is the son of Brother and Mrs. George White.

Our next stop is Iran and that's also a few thousand miles from the good old U. S. A. Now this Brother claims this tale to be true. He says that it is so hot in Iran that the lizards have to climb the steam pipes to cool off their feet. Yes, he is none other than our "Belleville out Dutchman" Brother Jim Roe.

Brother Marshall Skelcher, who by the way is back in town, has a very important job now. He travels around the country gathering men to go out on the West Coast to work on damaged war ships. He is a representative of Mare Island Navy Yard. We wish him luck in finding men.

OLIVER H. BROWN, P. S.  
RUSSELL G. IDLE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 321,  
LA SALLE, ILL.**

Editor: The deep sympathies of this local are extended to the family and friends of "Lineman Lennie." He was a former member of this local and had many friends in LaSalle. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has lost one of its most able contributors.

Organizational work in this territory never stops. Right now Brother Strout, our business manager, is hard at work trying to bring the bridge-tenders on the Illinois River into the Brotherhood. He has just returned from a well earned vacation and will tackle this problem with renewed vigor.

President Earl Cridge attended the Illinois Conference of the International Brother-

hood of Electrical Workers at Springfield, August 5, 1944. He was very enthusiastic about the very fine speech given by Brother Joseph Keenan of WPB.

This local has 59 visiting Brothers working in its jurisdiction. These Brothers are primarily from 134, 1031, and 713 in Chicago, 236 in Streator, Ill.; 184 in Galesburg, Ill.; L. U. 1 in St. Louis, Mo.; 196 in Rockford, Ill.; 702 in West Frankfort, Ill.; Local 176 in Joliet, Ill.; Local 680 in Fond du Lac, Wis., and Local 547 in Lincoln, Nebr.

We all learn by the exchange of ideas and these Brothers who are visiting us have helped built the Seneca Shipyard, which is our biggest job, from a prairie corn field to a world renowned shipyard.

All the members who had one year seniority in the shipyard received a vacation of one week with pay. This was an unexpected treat but will pay the company big dividends because the men had a chance to get their nerves back in shape with that week away from the noise and are making the production records show the gratitude they feel.

R. J. McHALE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 353,  
TORONTO, ONT.**

Editor: It is becoming more evident each day that there is no level to which the opponents of organized labor will not sink to further their own schemes.

At the time of writing, their latest plan is an attempt to incite the men overseas into indignation at the number of strikes and raises in pay, etc., that unions at home are supposed to be engineering.

It is peculiar to me that the governments of our two countries take such pains to insure that our fighting men do not receive propaganda that would influence their voting at election time and yet overlook such an obvious scheme to divide the ranks of our service men. Could it be that there is something deeper than mere politics in their plans? I think so.

I don't know just how many copies of the JOURNAL are received by our members overseas but I would ask the women folk of our Brothers to make sure his copy is forwarded to him. It will contain truthful evidence, not vicious propaganda, of our desire to maintain or improve our conditions and his at home. Help him to be prepared so when the yellow section of the press screech and squeal to him of how the men on the homefront are letting him down and taking advantage of the soldiers' absence from the labor market to hi-jack the poor manufacturer into abnormal wages and ridiculous conditions, he will recognize it for the slimy trick it is.

You members overseas, by virtue of your past experience in union organizations, know of the fight you used to have to keep public opinion on your side during negotiations for better wages for the job you too seldom got. The bogie-man of communism was used then. The veneer of patriotism is used now.

I know it must be hard for a man up to his ankles in mud or driving through dust and exploding shells, lying in foxholes or floating around in an oily sea to think kindly of his pals back home working and sleeping in safety, but, if you must condemn us, make sure you have the true facts, not something that was told you when your emotions were aroused due to the heat of battle.

You will be told of a shipyard strike in Canada; you will not be told that the operators of the yard refused to obey the National War Labor Board ruling. You will be told of coal miners striking for better conditions underground; you will not be told of over 50 men trapped in a burning mine because of violations of these conditions. Many of the strikes you hear about and see



pictures of, are called without the sanction of the local unions; some are brought about by men not organized at all. All of them are publicized and distorted by those who have their own sinister reasons for so doing. It is not done to help the country because we are the country; you in your foxhole and dugout and we in the factory and mines. If they are able to divide us now, heaven help us all.

To all soldiers, sailors and airmen, God speed your safe return that you may judge for yourselves.  
J. NUTLAND, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 429,  
NASHVILLE,  
TENN.**

*Editor:* Some of us old-timers are reminded that Labor Day dates as far back as the 18th century and the celebration of Labor Day on the first Monday in September was inaugurated by Knights of Labor in 1882. Colorado passed the first law in 1887 making Labor Day a legal holiday. Since the first labor congress in Europe the first day of May has been set aside as Labor Day in most European countries.

At the insistence of organized labor the eight-hour law was passed by the Federal Government in 1912. Labor has fought long and hard for many of the reforms now in effect. So stop, look, and listen, on this great day of labor. It's your day to take stock of the many blessings that we who carry a union card enjoy.

Your scribe has been confined to the hospital this past month having been under the knife of a skilled surgeon. This accounts for our not writing you good Brothers last month. Please excuse us this time. We wish to thank Brothers Glasgow, Dugger, Dorris, Walker, Perdue, Purvis, Mitchell, Helton, Parks, Green and Prim for their visits and cards while we were on the shelf. An old wire-patcher does love to have the Brothers drop in and give him a word of cheer.

Well, finally Brother Harry Purvis and Brother F. R. Mitchell who have been in a race with old Doc Stork have landed. It's a big boy at Harry's house and, honestly fellows, it is a nine and one-half pound girl at Mitch's. Congratulations, boys, I know you are proud of the new additions. Just give our cigar to Brother Wright as we know he will enjoy it.

The Brothers at the new Columbia job report progress and tell us that it is a good union job in every way, a smooth-running outfit. Some of the good Brothers are in doubt as to how Brother R. Green got to Columbia last week after leaving (?) the bus. Were your dogs sore, Brother?

Had a nice letter from Brother Paul Pyle who is way down Florida way. We hope Paul is in the land of sunshine and flowers for the winter at least. Don't forget to write our Brothers in service. They need those letters.

We are informed that a good attendance was at the meeting last session and this is encouraging news to all good union Brothers. Keep it up boys and the habit of attending all the meetings will grow on you. Your union needs your support. Now we close and say, long live labor and brotherhood.

**LABOR DAY** is more than just another first Monday in September. It means more than just a day for which we receive double pay or an opportunity to take our family to the park for a picnic.

**ANOTHER** Labor Day is here and we pause to pay tribute to those workers who have gone before, those who have worked long and faithfully for the cause of the men and women who make their living by the sweat of their brows.

**BROTHERHOOD** is a word men sweat for, bleed and die for, and shed tears for, an in-

ternational brotherhood of workers, an honor to be a part of, a privilege to fight for.

**ON** our shoulders falls the burden of carrying on the gallant fight for the cause of labor and its champions to follow. Ever onward, labor.

**REVERSE** not your steps but fight on for a high standard of living for those we hold dear to our hearts and for the right to uphold the royal banner of brotherhood.

B. K. WILLIAMSON, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 449,  
POCATELLO,  
IDAHO**

*Editor:* Please publish the following letter from one of our members in the armed services. We feel that this letter is outstanding in the thoughts it expresses, and we are proud to have this man for a member.

Well, I'm out of "Boot" at last, and home on a 15-day leave. Boy, does it feel good!

My military card is here, and I appreciate it a lot, fellows. Makes a man feel good to know his local is still behind him, even if they can't get a chance to tell him so. That's what I call real union Brotherhood.

Well, fellows, I got a good deal out of the Navy. I am electrician's mate, second class, base pay \$96 a month. That makes about \$180 a month, with pay and allowances. So that isn't bad at all. It beats the Army all to hell, anyway.

Don't feel sorry for me. I've no taxes, no rationing, no gas, no doctor bills, no dentist's bills, no auto expense, no clothing expense, no union dues, no tools, no traveling expense, and in fact, not a damned thing to worry about. I sure sympathize with you poor civilians (and would give my right eye to be with you in your struggles).

While I'm gone I expect you boys to keep the scale up and conditions good. If you have to strike to do it, go ahead. Don't strike over just any fool thing, but if you have to strike, make it good. Rest assured we fellows will understand. We know you well enough to feel you can be depended upon to use good judgment and common sense in your administration of union affairs. If you don't, you better quit.

I've sure got a soft spot in my heart for No. 449. It's a swell local and a fine bunch of fellows.

Things over here are sort of rushed again. They want 5,000 men for the shipyards and other places. Don't know where they will get them, though. Construction is just about shot, too. However, there are a few small jobs going.

The weather is nice again, after a cold, wet spring. Give my regards to the boys. Goodbye and good luck. Don't forget to write.

EDDY G. MCKENNEY,  
EM 2/c U.S.N. (R) (SRV)  
1022 South 60th Street,  
Tacoma 8, Washington.

A. ROY FLAGLER, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 474,  
MEMPHIS, TENN.**

*Editor:* We notice with pleasure there is much printer's ink being splashed, telling about awards to 25-year men. We should keep these men in mind more closely. They are the Brothers who took the rap when going was most difficult. We have a few men here who carry cards that are very dry, and frayed at the corners.

I suppose all locals are stripped of their young men just now. B-474's average workman's age is now over 40 years. We think we have a record here of some sort.

Back in the days of long ago a Mrs. Motley married a Mr. McGoldrick. Mrs. Motley at that time had two lads, Bob and John. This union brought forth two more boys, Arthur and Jim. Now they have more relatives than a 15-year-old rabbit.

This Motley-McGoldrick clan boasts seven members in B-474, all of whom are in service, or working for the war effort. The oldest of the clan are Brothers Bob Motley, age 69 years, and John Motley, age 67 years. Bob Motley was one of our charter members. However, he was out a while operating an electric sign shop. Then there is James McGoldrick, age 48 years, and R. L. Motley, age 44 years, who has been financial secretary of B-474, for a long period of time.

Arthur McGoldrick deceased has two sons in the service, Brother John McGoldrick and Brother Arthur McGoldrick, Jr., in the Air Forces. The youngest member is another son, Brother Bobby McGoldrick, who followed his father's wishes and became a member at the age of 17.

The reporter from down on the Levee.

"DAZEY MAE."

**L. U. NO. 508,  
SAVANNAH, GA.**

*Editor:* At the regular meeting of Local Union 508 on July 13, the new officers for the next two years were installed. The installation ceremony was conducted by one of our past presidents, V. B. Dugger. The entire slate of officers had been elected by acclamation in June, there being no opposition. They are: President, C. J. See; vice president, R. L. Horton; financial secretary and business manager, W. L. Ferrell; recording secretary, C. S. Westcott, and treasurer, S. L. Whitehurst.

We are more than pleased that in these busy times a membership as large as ours was not distracted from the business of doing its utmost to help win the war, by a political campaign.

We believe that before the two-year term of the present officers expire, the world will be at peace again, and are making plans accordingly. However, we are a bit sceptical of many of the postwar plans offered by well-meaning government agencies, industrial executives, professional economists, etc. You see, we went through the reconstruction period of the last war and we remember vividly what happened then—the bitter fight made against organized labor by the forces of greed, the planned deflationary period, with the resultant bankruptcy of individuals and small business firms. We have no valid reason to believe otherwise than that history will repeat itself. So we are confining our postwar plans to two fundamentals; namely, indoctrinating our members with the real spirit of unionism and advising them to save every dollar they can and invest in war bonds. We know this is one plan that is foolproof.

Everything in our jurisdiction is running smoothly. Of course, problems arise that require a lot of attending to by Business Manager Ferrell and his assistants. But with approximately 2,000 members scattered over a distance of as much as 100 miles in some directions from Savannah, various questions arise. However, we have kept our "no strike pledge" and expect to continue to do so.

A. W. THIOT, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 607,  
SHAMOKIN, PA.**

*Editor:* The biennial election of officers of L. U. No. 607 resulted in the following staff of officers being installed: President, Orville A. Robbins; vice president, Russel Singley; recording secretary, Harold R. Ogden; financial secretary, Francis M. Evans; treasurer, George P. Bartos; business manager, Andrew M. Klick;



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executive board, Clarence O. Yeager; Alexander Jacoski, C. Lester Mangle, Henry F. Waldvogel, Michael P. Sickora.

Much interest was displayed in this election and the meetings at which nominations and election were held attracted record gatherings of members. It was the opinion of several members that elections should be held oftener in order to induce members to attend our business sessions.

Our president, Orville A. Robbins, has received a medal from Riggs-Distler, Inc., for the part the Electrical Workers contributed to the safety program at the Cherokee Ordnance Works without a single lost time accident over a nine-month period.

Harry L. Sharp, while on furlough from Camp Wolters, Texas, and Vance W. Deaner, now at Biggs Field, Texas, were welcome visitors at the Cherokee Works. Jack Orme, now in the Navy, found time to get into town for several days while his ship was docked.

Jess Taggart picked up his tools and left for Pearl Harbor, to help his Uncle Sam in Hawaii.

Our entertainment committee, composed of Andrew M. Klick, Clarence O. Yeager and Andy Slodysko, are to be commended for the splendid arrangements and the success of the annual picnic. The members, their wives and kiddies, visiting members from local unions in Hazleton, Easton, Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia, heartily enjoyed themselves on a fine day at an ideal picnic grove with eats, refreshments and music. F. Robert Phillips came up from the U. S. N. T. C., at Bainbridge, Maryland, in time to attend the picnic. William J. Hopta, stationed at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., also managed to take advantage of a few hours to attend the party.

With best wishes to our boys in the services and for their safe and happy return.

F. M. EVANS, F. S.

L. U. NO. 611,  
ALBUQUERQUE,  
N. MEX.

Editor: This letter is intended to encourage young members and ap-

prentices to take an interest and a part in the activities of their local unions.

The constitution provides that "apprentices, helpers and groundmen may or may not have a voice and vote at local union meetings or elections as the local union decides." L. U. No. 611 holds that they may have a voice and vote.

Apprentices should be encouraged to take a part in discussions or to bring up questions of interest whenever they wish. The labor movement needs men who can get on their feet and talk and the sooner they get started the better they will be.

The following stories of two good union men (known personally to the writer in the days of their union activities), whose first steps in learning to express themselves before gatherings of people were made in union halls and who later became prominent, are interesting.

Judge George R. Craig never dreamed of being anything but a good union machinist until he was jailed twice for exercising his constitutional right of free speech and free assemblage after walking out of the Santa Fe shops in Albuquerque on a strike April 28, 1904. His experiences during the strike interested him in law. He studied law and four years later was admitted to the New Mexico State Bar. He was police judge 12 years, chairman of the Republican central committee eight years, state district attorney four years and United States district attorney four years. He is listed in Who's Who, a member of the American Bar Association and has a permit to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court. He now has a very successful law business in Albuquerque and is proud of the way he got his start.

Edward B. Swope was a member of the I. B. E. W. With the help of the union and his ability to talk gained in the union, he was elected alderman and eventually became mayor of Albuquerque. He served consecutively as state land commissioner, warden of the New Mexico State Penitentiary, then warden of the Federal prison at McNeals Island, Washington, where he made a reputation for himself nationally as a progressive and humane warden. From McNeals Island he was promoted to the Federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana, when it was new and first put into operation, a position he now holds.

Young members should cultivate an interest in the things the union stands for, in the social conditions in their country and in other countries for comparison, in economics and politics. Read your JOURNAL and attend your meetings. Take a part and you will learn to enjoy it and it is all for your own good. Your union needs you and you need your union.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 677,  
CRISTOBAL, C. Z.

Editor: Much water has gone through the locks

of the canal since this local has had a news item in the WORKER. The fault is all mine; nevertheless this local has carried on to the best of its ability, and we have a legitimate record that we will allow to be added to but not detracted from by anyone.

The results of our recent election are as follows: Bill Nessler, president; C. Van Gieson, vice president; Art Lane, recording secretary; Bert Tydeman, financial secretary; Paul Furr, treasurer; executive board: E. Parker, T. Hagwood, H. F. Darby, Earl

Cassell and Walter Wagner; examining board: D. Danaher, E. Pierce, J. Betts, H. Darby and E. Parker.

We give you a list of our members in the service of our country: R. O. Anderson, H. F. Chappell, W. E. Dougherty, G. K. Gormley, R. H. Graham, L. R. Griffin, R. E. Hicks, W. Keepers, A. J. Kuenz, J. C. Lunetta, G. D. Poole, M. L. Reed, J. Rheney, L. M. Root, C. J. Sassara, J. R. Snyder, Jr., F. B. Turbeville, Jr., A. B. Williams and R. E. Stade.

The best of luck to each of you wherever you may be, and remember as the war goes so goes the big ditch. If and when this issue of the WORKER catches up with you drop us a line, fellows.

Several months ago Oliver LaPointe, one of our most active members and former treasurer, retired from the canal service. He is greatly missed, but our loss is San Fernando Valley's gain. The last time I saw him he said, "I'm packing my tools and going to stay."

C. T. SWEARINGEN, B. M.

L. U. NO. 683,  
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Editor: Well, here we are breaking into print at last

with the usual P. A. stuff.

Our recent election was held, resulting in little change, except in the executive board, Worthington, Davies and Conroy being replaced by Frank Christel, Brownie Lang and Dick Fisher, and an old-timer, Billy McDonough, to recording secretary.

With the fully capable skipper and crew that we now have, the "Good Ship 683" should have fair sailing for two more years at least.

At present, we have approximately 60 per cent of our members working out of the jurisdiction in various parts of the country, and, of course, we have our quota of boys at the front in all parts of the globe.

To these, we send greetings and hope the JOURNAL finds its way into some of the camps and ships, that the boys may know we are still with them and that time will be soon when we will hear them answer here, instead of answering to bugle call.

Work at present in this area is somewhat sketchy, but our hopes are that, with the release of required materials, projects already applied for, may be started and we can recall to "good old Columbus town" the boys out there.

Thanks to all the local unions in the various parts of the country in which our members are now, or have been, working, for the courtesy shown them.

E. F. PAPPY WELKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697,  
GARY-HAMMOND,  
IND.

Editor: Local No. 697 has just completed a large construction job on

which "safety first" took precedence over all else. Our men won first prize in the safety contest and got special mention from the National Board of Safety Awards.

Many times we felt that some of the safety rules were silly, but in the end it more than paid off in the small ratio of accidents on the job. The result is that we are all more safety minded than we ever were.

Suggestion: Let us have a few safety rules written into our by-laws and contractor agreements, especially as regards worn-out ladders, bum hickies and other rotten equipment.

We were all shocked by the sudden death of Brother Roy Whiteman, who passed away at his home recently; our sympathy to his immediate family.

Brother Whiteman had been in poor health for years due to being gassed in World War I. Rest in peace, Roy.

Our busy business agent, Bill McMurray, recently made a week-end trip up north and.



combining business with fishing, caught a few "big ones" and came home and told a few big ones!

Governor Bricker, Republican vice presidential candidate, has been flirting with John L. Lewis and his block of miner voters. He also will be pleased to have the support of the blatant Gerald L. K. Smith, who, if he had his way, would have this country dominated by the Hitler gang.

If I remember rightly, it was the owner, Colonel McCormack, of the well known Chicago propaganda sheet, who fairly foamed at the mouth when "Jawn L." and his voters supported Roosevelt.

My, my, Colonel, what is wrong? Surely the G. O. P. would not be contaminated by the votes of a lot of coal miners.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 728 FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

*Editor:* What I cannot understand these days is that day in and day out we see written in

the daily press that the reason we are behind in our schedule for supplies is lack of labor. We all know that our I. O. is short of help, but I received my September JOURNAL on August 25, which sort of shows the old employer alibi up as baloney. Perhaps our JOURNAL staff could give some of our supply experts a few pointers on how to do it.

It won't be long now until Florida will vote on the most radically anti-labor bill ever presented, and while we have tried to fight this bill, known as Amendment 13, with what we had to fight with, I cannot say we have got results to any extent. The unions as a whole in Florida did not contribute to our educational and protective fund as they should have. We did not have the funds to get the proper publicity in the press to support our side of the question. The opposition spent thousands of dollars in advertisements telling the dear public the evils of organized labor. Attorney General Tom Watson, the number one enemy of organized labor in this state, ran large display ads in every paper in Florida (at the dear taxpayers' expense, of course), hammering the unions, while we lacked the funds to come back at him with our side of the question. The result was that thousands of voters who never saw Tom Watson or even heard of him before that time voted for him simply because day after day they saw his nice big display advertisements in the papers.

Well, Tom Watson is right back in as attorney general and is fighting tooth and nail to put this bill over. His latest move in conjunction with the father of this bill is with a little shyster lawyer who is also a member of our legislature from North Florida. They have formed another so-called association. It has the title of the Right-to-Work Amendment Association. They failed to add "For Nothing" to that title. The association was formed by Tom Watson and the little shyster lawyer, State Representative Joe C. Jenkins, from Gainesville. They call it a debating society and they are working hard in North Florida to swing the farm and turpentine industry vote.

Why we never got any support to defeat this bill from out of state sources is too hard for me. Don't they realize that if this bill is made a law in this state that they will have the same bill to fight in some states on the strength of the bill being in effect in Florida? I don't like to spread a wet blanket over our chances of defeating this bill, but it is my guess that unless the unions fight 100 per cent harder between now and the November election than they have in the past we are going to get the pants whipped off us.

For the past year some of us have been trying to impress on the union men that we do

not have sufficient union members in this state to defeat this bill and must depend on the friendly non-union vote, especially the female vote. It does not look like a hardship on the members to talk our side of the question to their neighbors and friends they meet in their daily travels, but they seem to assume a "let George do it" attitude which makes it duck soup for the opposition, and I still claim we union men as politicians are a fine bunch of shoemakers.

Before the scribe from Local No. 349, Brother Tindell, attempts to criticize the sister local in the adjoining jurisdiction, he should at least know where the local is located. Local No. 728 has been in existence over 19 years and headquarters is and always has been Fort Lauderdale; not Hollywood, as he stated in his letter. While L. U. No. 349 has a higher wage scale than ours for the past three years our men have received \$90.00 per week on our dog track, and I might inform Brother Tindell that before many moons we expect to place our wage scale on a level with the Miami scale. Then our dog track and the new Gulf Stream horse track which is in our jurisdiction will pay the same scale as that of Miami. In the meantime we will try to struggle along without any outside advice on how to handle the affairs in our jurisdiction.

In conclusion, the home guards extend best wishes to the members of Local No. 728 on the road.

As ever,

J. H. G., P. S.

### L. U. NO. 767, BATON ROUGE, LA.

*Editor:* I wish to report on Local No. 767's meeting, Tuesday, August 8, 1944.

Members of L. U. No. 767 and L. U. No. 995 joined together in an open meeting to impress on members and non-members the progress of A. F. of L. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in past months. We had a large crowd considering the rainfall that fell previous to the meeting. Our first speaker of the day was Brother Bob Middleton, business agent for pipe-fitters. He gave a very impressive talk on organized labor. He put it point-blank that unless all A. F. of L. crafts work hard and fast, the United Mine Workers might get a toehold on industries in Baton Rouge and vicinity and organize these plants. The majority of plant men don't want U. M. W. But they have smart organizers and will stop at nothing to sign up a plant. The next speaker was Brother Seretus of the War Manpower Commission. He spoke on the same subject and made a very impressive talk. Our next speaker was Brother Percy Turner, business agent of boilermakers and iron workers. Brother Turner seems to be the type of man who can put up a fight for the rights of organized labor.

Our next speaker was none other than D. S. Ingram, business agent of I. B. E. W. Local No. 995, Baton Rouge. Brother Ingram made a serious impression and said this should have been done a year ago. Brother Ingram said we are a little late, but even though he was not on the committee he would do all he could to help out in swinging the plants to the A. F. of L. Brother Ingram has done some splendid work in Baton Rouge and you can depend on him for full cooperation.

The business agent of L. U. No. 767 is none other than Brother J. D. Parker, who was newly appointed to work for L. U. No. 767 and cooperate with Brother Ingram of L. U. No. 995, for the interest of A. F. of L. I. B. E. W.

Brother Williams, I. B. E. W. member, also president of Central Labor Council, made an impressive talk. Brother Williams spoke on



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a  
durable,  
handsome  
folder  
to contain  
Official  
Receipts,  
brown or black  
**35 cents**

the rights of men to organize and the support given by U. S. Government.

Our last speaker of the evening was our financial secretary, Brother O. M. Clark, who spoke on what the fighting men think of strikes and who was responsible. He said 89 per cent of all strikes were pulled by C. I. O. and U. M. W. and that seemed to be their first choice in a labor dispute. Brother Clark was very impressive and I hope he will in the future make more speeches in favor of organized labor.

Local Union No. 767 and the president, Brother L. J. Baudier, and officers wish to express their appreciation for the cooperation they received. Thanks.

C. R. HEMPHILL, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* It seems that yours truly will continue to

supply the JOURNAL with his meager information since President Norman has appointed him to the job of press secretary. This and future contributions will be in long hand inasmuch as Brother Paul Harris received the typewriter along with the office of recording secretary.

We have a very happy report at this time. Formerly we rejected and protested a directive of the Fourth Regional War Labor Board ordering cutbacks in over 150 wage rates. We returned our contract to the board and they reversed their former order and gave us almost exactly what we originally requested. Needless to say, this was satisfactory to the members and was immediately accepted.

We now have eight locals on the properties of the Virginia Electric and Power Co. They are Nos. B-980, and B-1064, original V. E. & P. Co. locals, and B-905, B-699, B-655, B-220, B-216 and B-279 of the former Virginia Public Service Co., which has been merged into the V. E. & P. Co. These V. P. S. Co. locals have been operating under contract for several years and we will appreciate the advice of their experience.

Our contract should expire on October 31, but we have proposed to extend it until March 31, 1945, in order to negotiate a blanket contract for all eight locals. We all realize that only by mutual and unselfish cooperation can we promote the best interest of all.

I don't recall having seen any correspondence in the JOURNAL from our sister locals. How about it, fellows? Get your secretaries busy and let us know what is going on in your jurisdiction.

On August 18 the company gave a safety banquet celebrating over 200,000 man hours worked in the past year without a lost-time accident. This was the Norfolk Electric Distribution Department. We are all proud of this accomplishment and realize that it was attained only by complete cooperation of all.





## "JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER

Swinging cup won't spill the solder. Uses minimum on each joint. Solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat.

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Send \$1.50 with this ad to  
**CLYDE W. LINT**

109 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO 6  
"The Original Jiffy Line"  
Money Back if Not Satisfactory

That is what built our labor organization and what it will take to maintain it. We still have a few employees who don't believe in labor organization but they are always ready and willing to accept the benefits secured by labor.

This week the NLRB held an election at a local shipyard to determine a bargaining agent. The C. I. O. won a great victory over the A. F. of L. Fellows, it's about time we awoke and read the handwriting on the wall. No structure can exist without maintenance and maintenance in labor organization means hard work and constructive effort. Let us all continue to build for the future.

And for the future the best of luck and may God bless you all.

H. C. COPELAND, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1217, ST. LOUIS, MO.** Editor: Congratulations to the JOURNAL for the

August issue. It certainly contained a lot of food for thought. The article presented by Brother M. L. Ratcliff, L. U. No. 569, was exceptionally fine and should be read by every card-carrying Brother. Also enjoyed was the very newsy report on radio happenings on the West Coast by the press secretary of L. U. No. 48.

At the regular meeting of L. U. No. 1217, August 4, approved contract renewals were reported between the union and two St. Louis recording companies. The meeting was fairly well attended considering the fact that it was the year's hottest day so far. Brother Vernon Fish, Jr., who was recently inducted into the Navy, was up to visit with the boys. Brother Fish is training at one of the Navy's special radio schools and was called home where Mrs. Fish presented him with a brand new baby daughter. Our congratulations and best wishes to all! It is reported also that Brother Ralph Barnett, of WEW, is the proud father of a new daughter. This is Brother Barnett's third (all daughters) and we wonder if he's trying to give Eddie Cantor a bit of competition or merely getting himself a squad of WACS or WAVES assembled for the next war? Anyway, our congratulations, Ralph!

W. F. LUDGATE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1257, DALLAS, TEXAS** Editor: Greetings from way down "deep in the heart of." We are very proud to announce that the National War Labor Board has approved a new wage agreement between Local No. 1257, Dallas, Texas, and radio station KRLD. The increase is for 15 cents per hour, bringing the total to \$1.25 for a 40-hour workweek.

At our June meeting the members grabbed Brother T. G. Barnes and turned him upside down and shook him (joke!) finding that we had more money than we need at the present time. After a very brief discussion it was voted that War Bonds be purchased in the name of the local.

I'm quite sure that a large majority of the

locals are buying bonds. But are all of them? Think it over. I'm almost positive that not all of the money in the local's treasury is needed for the immediate future. How about buying War Bonds with the surplus? We union men get a lot of adverse publicity—this is one more way of showing that we are behind our men 101 per cent. Just another of the many things that are already being done by unions.

Well, vacations are over down here, so it's "hi-ho, and back to work we go"—with but one purpose in mind. That's to get the next 50 weeks over as soon as possible so we can spend another glorious two weeks at home—doing nothing, except, well, maybe helping the little woman can all those peaches, beans, tomatoes, etc. Take Brother Jack Davis, for instance. He scoured the countryside and canned 83 quarts of peaches. As for the rest, Brother Davis says it's a civilian secret. There's only one thing for certain, so he states in a very forceful manner—on the nights I work the maintenance shift with him—all that fine grub is to be left home. He's going to bring small portions only and let me watch him enjoy it. I think several of the members have been trying to wheedle dinner invitations, but none have met with any measure of success.

As for the boys down at the studio: Brother Cecil Wallace, our very capable president, has become "Pappy." It was a girl, who has been named Barbara. Both young Miss Barbara and Mrs. Wallace are doing nicely, thank you. But according to confidential sources, I don't think Pappy can stand it again!

And that, I think, is all of the news up to the present, but, if I have skipped anything, there's always next time. Until then, from deep in the heart of Texas—here's wishing the best to all of you, from all of us.

JONES P. TALLEY, JR., P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1357, HONOLULU, HAWAII** Editor: This is the first time that Local Union No. 1357 has broken

into print. We are the youngest local in the Hawaiian Islands, but don't let our age fool you. We were established July 1, 1943, and were given jurisdiction over telephone workers in the Hawaiian Islands.

Since that time we have extended our organization to all of the islands and now have all the Mutual Telephone Company under agreement. To give you some idea of territory (since most of the people on the mainland think of the Hawaiian Islands as the one little Island of Oahu), in order to reach all of our units it is necessary to travel approximately 700 miles by air.

The southernmost end of our jurisdiction is the Island of Hawaii, the largest of the Hawaiian group. Here our members maintain 25,000 telephones and service the complete island. On the Island of Hawaii, we have snow-capped peaks, and there is an active ski club in Hilo. The highest peak on the island is over 13,000 feet, and there is plenty of snow. We are told that some of the best skiing in the world is found here.

We also boast of one of the largest cattle ranches under the American flag. This is the famous Parker Ranch.

Coming north, we have a unit at Maui. This unit services the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai. Maui is principally agricultural, but there are several very prosperous cattle ranches. Lanai is principally pineapple country and most of the island is owned by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company.

Molokai is probably better known on the mainland for its large leper colony which was founded by Father Damien, who lived and worked with the people of the colony until he eventually contracted the disease and died a few years ago. His body was returned to Belgium, his native land.

Further north, you hit the principal island of the Hawaiian group, which is one of the smaller, Oahu. This is where Pearl Harbor and Honolulu are located. Here our membership services over 50,000 phones, including the Trans-Pacific System. Our members take great pride in the trans-oceanic service from the islands, and the main reason is because we were active in the early experiments and saw our efforts bear fruit. Now you can call any part of the world from the islands as easily as you can make a call from any city in the mainland to a suburban town.

Our jurisdiction ends in the north on Kauai Island, where we service over 2,000 phones. This island is principally engaged in agriculture and has considerable potential hydroelectric power which is now under development.

We have spent a lot of words telling you about the islands. If the editor doesn't cut us short, we will give you a little history of our organization.

We first organized the Island of Oahu and negotiated an agreement December 31, 1943. Later, we started organization on the big island and signed an agreement covering the employees of this island. Then we extended our organization to Maui and Kauai. They are both now under agreement.

Signing of these agreements increased the pay and bettered the working conditions of the telephone employees of the Hawaiian Islands far beyond what we ever expected. However, we are not stopping there, because if we do not now have the best telephone agreement under the I. B. E. W., we will have, or know the reason why.

We are the first labor organization in the Hawaiian Islands to extend our organization to all of the islands and believe that we have one of the best agreements that was ever signed in this territory.

Most of the credit must go to the hard-working officers. Spearheading this group was Solomon Aki, president. He was assisted by John Rapozo, chairman of the Kauai unit; Louis Miranda, chairman of the Oahu unit; Henry Kalehuawehe, chairman of the Maui unit, and Samuel Stevens, chairman of the Hawaiian unit.

We would like to hear through the JOURNAL from some of the other telephone locals about their wages and working conditions, or if you have anything which you feel would be of special interest, or if there is any information about our agreement which you would like to have, contact Solomon Aki, 50 South Queen Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

We expect to have other articles in the JOURNAL, and we will try to give you "mainlanders" a better picture of the islands.

PRESS SECRETARY.

**L. U. NO. 1388, MASSON, QUE.** Editor: This will announce the arrival of another

blessed event among the Brotherhood. I am referring to L. U. No. NB-1388, of Masson, Quebec, a baby in size but a lusty one, and we are proud of ourselves. L. U. No. 1388 was formed to look after the interests of the employees of the MacLaren-Quebec Power Company, Ltd., and since its inception has taken under its wing the electrical department of the James MacLaren Company.

We received our charter on May 17, 1944, and concluded an agreement with the power company on August 23, 1944, to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. This we are told constitutes some sort of record, but it would not have been possible to get such quick action without the untiring and courteous support we received from Brother H. C. "Nig" Tracy, who organized us and put through our agreement with the company, and Vice President Ingles, who met the management when we first presented our demands. Both Brother



Tracy and Brother Ingles made a most favorable impression on the management as regards to themselves and the I. B. E. W. in general.

We also take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to all those who assisted us in getting started and especially for the co-operation we received from L. U. No. B-1039, of the Gatineau Power Company. We are only hoping for the chance to reciprocate and assist any others whenever we can.

RICHARD B. CHAPMAN, F. S.

### DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1944

L. U.	Name	Amount
77	L. N. Sweeney	\$1,000.00
465	A. Keith	1,000.00
I. O. (28)	V. Hamilton	1,000.00
725	E. M. McGilvrey	1,000.00
17	R. Ferris	1,000.00
17	R. Ewing	1,000.00
17	C. O'Neill	1,000.00
I. O. (83)	J. Fjerdinstad	1,000.00
58	H. Knaepke	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	C. Eisenbrandt	1,000.00
276	William A. Hill	300.00
113	William A. Lobley	1,000.00
300	Franklin H. Thomas	825.00
6	Morris J. Landan	825.00
817	John E. Quinn	1,000.00
9	George H. Lelso	1,000.00
1002	James M. Curry	1,000.00
I. O. (124)	J. V. Larson	300.00
125	C. E. Cole	1,000.00
3	T. Hazleton	1,000.00
816	J. E. Blime	300.00
77	F. L. Welcome	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	H. B. Dye	300.00
66	L. F. Scales	1,000.00
574	H. L. Lionberger	1,000.00
574	W. Mason	1,000.00
I. O. (98)	E. M. Buttman	1,000.00
8	J. J. McIntyre	300.00
245	G. A. Henning	1,000.00
934	T. H. Repass	475.00
558	C. L. Wilson	825.00
595	L. C. Lamoreaux	300.00
134	F. P. McCarthy	181.82
I. O. (858)	C. P. Hoffhaus	1,000.00
I. O. (553)	T. D. Fogelman	475.00
948	R. B. Stiles	1,000.00
I. O. (734)	C. E. Tucker	475.00
48	L. L. Carson	475.00
48	E. A. Swanberg	475.00
48	F. M. Hill	300.00
77	L. L. Hill	1,000.00
I. O. (1317)	R. J. Watson	300.00
552	J. R. Cherrill	1,000.00
1211	M. E. Gridley	475.00
I. O. (3)	R. W. Grey	1,000.00
I. O. (824)	C. C. Blatherwick	1,000.00
160	E. T. Scott	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	J. F. Rauen	1,000.00
481	Charles E. Maddux	1,000.00
I. O. (38)	E. R. Stone	1,000.00
I. O. (595)	L. T. Vacchier	1,000.00
926	J. S. Pietras	1,000.00
1393	D. Cummins	1,000.00
1393	E. A. Cain	1,000.00
3	George Oestreich	475.00
538	Ralph Kneidle	475.00
595	A. G. Jackson	1,000.00
I. O. (72)	F. O. Post	1,000.00
846	M. Orr	850.00
210	Charles Forsling	1,000.00
46	W. B. Etter	300.00
835	J. N. Harrington	475.00
77	J. C. Cahill	1,000.00
107	M. Piersma	1,000.00
606	V. C. Ayers	825.00
859	Guy Tatum	1,000.00
64	J. H. Malony	1,000.00
3	F. Hart, Jr.	1,000.00
39	S. A. Tondreau	300.00
186	J. K. Varney	1,000.00
702	A. Lennie	1,000.00
780	H. S. Hickman	1,000.00
3	George J. Finkel	1,000.00
729	C. O. Laiken	1,000.00
40	J. V. Reeves	1,000.00
1317	W. E. Leach	1,000.00
326	Frank Lundy	1,000.00
659	D. W. Grove	475.00
547	W. A. Hupp	825.00
16	Raymond Hillenbrand	300.00
3	Charles McCauley	1,000.00
I. O. (2)	Mike Leahy	1,000.00
I. O. (308)	F. N. Wood	1,000.00
3	Louis Sorrentino	1,000.00
770	Clarence Booth	150.00
245	O. H. Bretthauer	150.00
366	C. M. Hopkins	150.00
125	Harold E. Jordan	150.00
46	F. A. Schultz	150.00
6	Edward C. Palmer	150.00
252	William Malloy	150.00
609	A. M. Schuhman	150.00
406	Herbert Grace	1,000.00
I. O. (76)	Richard Kidd	150.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
953	P. S. Markey	150.00
348	John McWilliam	1,000.00
213	I. H. D. Adams	1,000.00
Total		\$73,506.82

### BILL WOULD ERECT

(Continued from page 370)

	Variation in feet
Pierre, South Dakota	13.3
Sioux City, Iowa	22.5
Kansas City, Missouri	34.6

States Touched: The Missouri River passes through or touches seven states:

Montana	Nebraska
North Dakota	Kansas
South Dakota	Missouri
Iowa	

### RECONVERSION

(Continued from page 364)

are thus realized, approximately half the profits are used to produce more goods. In fact, it is the established, approved, and under the present system the necessary, practice of the various industries to distribute only part of the realized profits and to use the rest, in one way or another, to increase capital. Thus the flow of goods which consumers must buy if business is to prosper increases more rapidly than the flow of money to consumer.

"Furthermore, even if producers disbursed all their profits and all other income, and even if they acted promptly enough—which is impossible since profits cannot be distributed until after they are realized—there would still be a deficiency of consumer buying; for consumers must save, and usually they save in ways which increase the output of industry. Thus a part of the corporate income which is received from consumers and returned to them, as wages, rent, interest, and dividends, is used by them not to purchase goods, but to bring about the production of more goods; and every dollar which is thus saved instead of spent increases the initial deficiency.

"The home, the church, and the school unite with the banker and the economist in glorifying thrift; the precepts of Poor Richard have become the maxims of the nation. No teacher is orthodox who does not extol saving; and no political platform is complete without a pledge to reduce expenditures. Only the much maligned merchants fail to join in the indiscriminate praise of thrift. And thrift, as it is usually taught, merely means saving money instead of spending it.

"What are savings for individuals, however, are not necessarily savings for society. As our industrial order is set up, every man who saves money in certain ways saves it at the expense of somebody else. The dollars which he refrains from spending are real savings for him, provided inflation does not sap their purchasing power; but they are not savings for the community, if production is curtailed because these dollars are not spent in consumption. For the individual a penny saved is a penny earned, but for society a penny saved is sometimes a penny lost. When, for example, a man saves fifty dollars instead of spending it for a rug, the net result is likely to be that one rug is not produced which otherwise would be produced; so that the community, far from gaining by his thrift, has in effect lost one rug. Evidently, then, although society cannot long live beyond its income, society can suffer chronically from living below its income. The vice of individual over-spending has always been

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Please send me "Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
Reference \_\_\_\_\_ EEE

condemned, and for the most part rightly condemned. It is time that we condemned the vice of social over-saving."

### SHOULD UNIONS BE SINGLED OUT?

(Continued from page 368)

and hand the armature or rotor back to the doctor, lawyer or dentist and tell him to bring said armature to another electric shop for testing there would go forth to the world at large a cry about the injustice of the electrical industry—but for the M.D. and particularly for the self-titled specialist to make a simple urinalysis, no, that must be done by a separate electric shop and at a separate and additional fee.

This word "regulation" in so far as it refers to organized labor unions, is not the word generally meant. A great many people using the term "labor union regulation" should be candid with themselves and speak that which is in their hearts. When the phrase "regulation of unions" is used what is usually meant is the tearing down, the rending asunder, the oppression of organized labor, the actual physical destruction of labor unions so that the exploitation of labor may be complete and final.

When war time strikes of organized labor are finally tabulated and the batting averages of attendance at duty figured, it will no doubt be found that labor's batting average will be close to .999 and that is a higher batting average for attendance at duty, I believe, than that of our Army due to absences AWOL.

Yes, there are some things that need regulation more than labor unions. In all fairness I wish to state that there are lawyers, dentists



and doctors, as well as members of other professions, who by study, experience and type of practice as well as by ability, are real specialists in their favored field and as such are entitled to public recognition and the same is just as true of members of other callings.

## HUMAN ASPECTS

(Continued from page 371)

separately. There is one Negro pastor in the united church ministry. The churchgoers seem to have one trait in common on the cultural level; that is in the enjoyment derived from singing the old familiar hymns.

The Vanport Hospital (capacity 150 beds) is operated privately by the Oregon Physicians Service. Bed, board, and nursing care cost \$5.25 per day.

The Multnomah Board of Public Health conducts a clinic and public health nursing service. No charge is made for diagnostic visits, but a maximum charge of one dollar for treatment is asked.

In the fire department there are 45 firemen, four motorized modern pieces of equipment, two auxiliary pumps, and several additional pieces. Since most of the buildings are frame buildings, fire is a constant hazard, which adds to the instability of the nerves of some folk.



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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS

1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

As previously noted, many of the women are unused to electrical equipment. They will sometimes forget to shut off the juice under the oven, leave a pan of meat on the stove and walk out to the store. If the grease comes ablaze, a whole housing unit may go up in smoke. The fire chief enumerated the principal causes of fire as carelessness, cigarette smoking, drunkenness, and ignorance of electrical equipment.

At the head of the Vanport school system is Superintendent James T. Hamilton, a former professor of education at Reed College.

There are 4,000 children in school. Schools are run on a double shift plan. In addition to the primary, intermediate and upper grade buildings, there are six separate child care centers, each accommodating 150 children, age two to five years. There are no infant care centers. This brings some difficulties as women will leave their babies with a neighboring woman while absent on job duty. The child care centers are operated seven days a week from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. The fee is \$1.00 per day. Five kindergartens, each accommodating 40 children five to six years of age, charge a fee of 50 cents a day, which includes lunch and snacks.

Children of high school age are sent to Portland city schools; tuition is paid by the federal government. Children who have class work in the forenoon spend the afternoon in extended service. This is a most important phase of the school community which calls for highly specialized, versatile, mature teachers, health workers and specialists in recreation.

Some of the teachers are equal to the demands which this unique situation evokes, others regard the venture as a "lark," a few are "thrilled by the whole set-up." But the majority of them are not conversant with the purpose and the possibility of the opportunity; they lack resourcefulness, social vision, the experimental attitude. Even some of the principals and supervisors merely show their habituation to ordinary school routine.

Mr. Hamilton is trying to run the schools on democratic principles. In this effort he is well-supported by Dr. George V. Sheviakov, associate superintendent in charge of child guidance. The latter conducted a questionnaire among the teachers which reveals the culpable shortcomings of our teacher-training colleges and normal schools. The teachers were asked to evaluate the effectiveness of various procedures as contributing to an understanding of policies, problems and methods which compose the operational framework of the Vanport school system. Among the categories were experience in discussion groups, service on committees, membership in teacher associations, individual conferences, etc. I quote a meaningful sentence from the Monthly Staff Bulletin (March, 1944): "A relatively large number of the staff have never participated in discussion groups." And yet, we have been told that democratic attitudes were to issue from our unexampled schools of education! What have our teacher colleges been doing since the last World War which was fought to make the world safe for democracy? Truly, as Professor Joseph Kinmont Hart has often said: "With little routine minds, nothing great can ever be achieved."

During my several visits to the schools, I availed myself of the school's cafeteria service. Meals were served for 25 cents and every child was allowed one vitamin A and D tablet. The meals were good—somewhat heavily weighted, as is usual in institutions, on the side of starch. The service was clean

and courteous and friendly. The children were extraordinarily well behaved.

On my way to the cafeteria one noon I encountered a jolly-looking little boy, 12 years old, who acted as traffic monitor in the hallway. I asked him how he came to feel so happy. "The girls here in Vanport are so nice," he responded with evident delight. The little fellow came from Brooklyn, New York. He wanted to know the object of my visit. On the following day he hailed me and handed me a written piece of rhyme which he had composed in support of the war bond drive. Would I comment on the composition?

Vanport has no publicly elected mayor. Mr. J. L. Franzen, an engineer from Oregon City, is general manager.

If you ask a Portland real estate man, "What would you do with Vanport after the war?" he will nearly always answer, "Raze it to the ground." The real estate crowd hopes that all who do not buy their over-priced, stumpy "parcels," will "go back where they came from." However, Uncle Sam has a more constructive idea; he may use part of Vanport as a rehabilitation and retraining center.

Portland business men are enjoying the colossal payroll which the Rooseveltian program has placed there. Anyone with anything to sell is coining money. Jewelers, too, are having their inning. Diamond rings are sold in bridal pairs on the installment plan. Gossip had it that one newlywed after a month of so-called wedded bliss offered to swap his "diamond" for a pair of boxing gloves. Gypsy fakers, fortune prophets, and astrologers are doing a telling business. One may see a gypsy in many a doorway in the less affluent sections of town. All sorts of parasites and fakers seem always to polarize in places of concentration of work-people with paychecks. Portland is seeking escape in more ways than through illuminating liquids. She has gone occult. Inquiry into several large book stores revealed that books on occultism were the chief sales. One searches in vain for any regular postwar discussion meetings or adult educational forums or any workers educational activity.

The real estate sharps are busy victimizing the unwary defense worker who would like to remain on the coast. Public authority had to step in to stop a group of the notorious real estate racketeers from California who purchased large tracts of worthless land in Oregon for a song and sold it to the war workers at an inflated price.

It is a pity that the stores, the cinema, the hospital, the restaurants, could not have been organized as cooperatives or as straight public enterprises instead of as concessions to private profit-mongers. That is an educational loss.

In a conversation with one of Vanport's teachers I asked in the words of Walt Whitman:

"Where doth the great city stand?" The reader will recall his answer: "Where the great men and women dwell."

"Well," said the little teacher, "we also have some great persons here. Over there lives a state senator with his wife in a two-room flat, and he works in the shipyard. Edward Franzblau, of New York City, lives here. He gives piano recitals and works in the shipyards by day. And there are others."

However, the greatness of Vanport is not to be measured by one or more soloists who enjoy a gleam of the spotlight, but the greatness resides in the audience—the army of faithful workers determined to contribute their energy to the defeat of fascism abroad and, to the hope of a new and better deal at home.



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1-0	244853	246726	L. U.	24541	25018	L. U.	202943	202044	L. U.	(Cont.)	L. U.	(Cont.)	L. U.	B-289		L. U.		L. U.		
B-1	33689	34395	B-17	B 131248	131261	B-72	299684	299786	B-134	818001	318116	B-224	528750	B 209364	209371		38146	38178		
	143898	143940		447178			B 729710	729714		516901	516907		536267		440123	449145	122035	122106		
B-2	222539	222748	B-18	B 722591	722755		722716	722717		516751	516762		829441	830250	291	182600	182612	487726		
	297461	297742		77616	77622	B-18	B 901512	901531		650186	650250		951617	951668	B-292	2719	3000	496501		
	369751	370097		77864	77867	B-76	B 343106			801001	801402	225	842688	842705		174986	174986	496553		
	B 402601	402609		B 407437	407480		304350			B 71251	712591	B-229	64015		125778	125824	341	433662		
	B 463358	463560		B 512880	513000		353251	353794		B-136	19631		556865	556908	B-230	220071	220370	269602		
	5021859	502250		513361	513983		353451	353453		B 370024			615606	615606		362251	362783	487726		
	B 503567	503643		B 514501	514672		35354751	35354751		B 309825	319860		B 625481	625500	B-293	85713	85736	473166		
	760305	760340		679227	679500		400193	400500		509023	509032					752528	752530	B-343		
	826685	826750		679960	680477		401807	402000		667154	667202		B 875251	875510		85713	85736	B-344		
	827261	827290		681001	681191		403127	403500		B-137	56575	56588	231	224340	224344	793878	794020	B-345		
B-2	14742	14767		765171	765174		B 727784	727792		B-138			B-232	136093	136116	805279	805298			
	87751	87759	B-23	247769	247780		835968	835156		B 216751	216773		226	20928	20991	125778	125824			
	145497	145500		326594	327000		835968	835985	B-77	B 284602	284609			64015		269602	269608			
	204802	204804		336751	336810		B 88649	189115		B 324734	324747		B-234	462416	462422	370376	370386			
	460501	460575		B 610906	611065		B 191375	191414		139	1441	71406			290853	290903	559135	559230		
	461251	461387	B-25	168345	168507		B 458990	459081		141	78293	78405			575212	575218	174986	174986		
	B 720332	720336		626967			630198	630201		143	581793	581904		235	574801	574819	303347	303371		
	951625	951750		184111	184400		910299	913378		B-145	274528	274532		B-236	546104	546126	727113	727114		
	414294	414296		214592	214594	B-78	B 6751	6849		146	993197	993263			727874	727877	32513	32524		
B-5	171001	171064		111563	111565		B 293612	293614		B-153	31449				727874	727877	32513	32524		
	B 511455	511500		168840	169079		B 407240	407250			287904	287973			573883	573924	176251	176309		
	B 573251	573252		188730	188731		488310	488311		B 676014	676026		238	726897	726840	177001	177044			
	B 629020	629021		516819	516848	B-79	B 516819	516848		B-156	32947	32947			88635	88660	472815	473031		
	26457	826500		B 629455	629487		640791	640942		B 721812	721812		239	383979	384000	559135	559230			
B-6	941561	941666		B 652536	652545		B 727497	727500		B 900911	900928		B-240	283100	283123	B 541812	541864	B-354		
	18451	18960		B 47848			B 821251	821622		158	19781	19859			471305	471307	B 542206	542250		
	19501	19627		472501	472700	B-80	184641	184830		159	614409	614540	241	921268	921281	B 42473	542586	B-355		
	21001	21250		473271	473239		793516	793525		B-160	B 7501	7544	243	380329	380336	B 543035	543041			
	71116	71157	B-32	189053	190869		54514	54557			48337	49403	B-244	B 16899	16925	B 544197	544216			
	87094	87104		346113	346427	B-32	189053	190869			49501	49529			745396	745965	B 544681	544728		
	160351	160403	33	346113	346427		679070	679106	B-82		91012	94097	B-245	752038		B 670501	670742	B-337		
	132346	132405	B-34	325223	325300		892921	892984			892465	946465			630251	630251	B 671251	671485		
	387810	387841	37	72233	72253	B-34	325223	325300		B-84	B 72818	72847			493934	494040	B 679501	679611		
	B 508622	508728		481501	481631	B-38	481501	481631			678336	678600			633081	633120	B 680358	680395		
	B 553755	553637		527303	528009		882762	882771		161	462289	462295			665687		B 717135	717162		
	B 554363	554524		B 533306	533307	B-86	101714			B-163	421916	421918			830761	831260	B 747501	747502		
	B 558751	558777		B 853539	853561		B 148713	148716			734341	734469	B-246	167203	167324	B 848251	848308			
	B 560129	560250		861546	861570		827729	827941		164	3751	3940			266128	266136	B 848251	848308		
	B 561056	561286	39	192190	192587		734208	734305	B-87		5957	6000	B-247	401040	410042		847501	847613		
	B 708886	708904		887270	887291		122155	122177		166	333611	333739			311089		B 848251	848308		
	B 711321	711485		102796	102932	B-90	606569	606575		173	834498	884523			332454	332469	B 868250	868294		
	B 722051	720845	40	26431	26950		606569	606575		174	733251	733257			608101		B 868250	868294		
	B 729071	722250		B 916680	916691	B-93	18603				143367	143597			608101		B 868250	868294		
	B 820877	822883	B-41	149419	149548		347428	347437		176	744831	744835	B-249	761763	761792		992050	992054		
	857105	857250		B 436068	436064		369052	369062		177	123574	123580			762063	762114	B 909088	909095		
	967366	967500		B 456695	456755	B-95	32091	32235			214207	214404			673009	673032	B 909088	909095		
	968251	968344	B-43	119644			462001	462050		178	346083	346096	252	501751	501773	B 928818	928870			
	973674	973692		133124	133260	B-99	665739	665837		B-180	133801	133906			828021	828026	B 928818	928870		
	976487	976500		B 749544	749552		849491	850118			275171	275173	253	914372	94400	B 928818	928870			
	977739	978000	B-44	749544	749552		852146	852147			663687	663748	254	344091	348096	B 928818	928870			
	980388	980401	B-46	5780	5982		128331	128336		101	128331	128336	256	110452	110465	B-305	985814	985864		
7	844879	844969		408831	410560	B-102	B 84199	84244		181	126427	126259	B-258	B 80819	88826	B-306	28436	28437		
8	241767	241884	B-48	473216	473239		B 336643			183	91756	91800			95560	95580		126251	126252	
	512883	512884		48655	48750		394285	394415		184	197713	197714	B-259	856815	856834	B-306	28436	28437		
	513001	513002		49041	49238		950931	960055		185	42086	42143	B-260	46215	46322		195517	195557		
	626088	627000		49511	50134		106637			B-186	688774	688791	B-261	587816	587835		616118	616119		
	630834	630835		50401	50654		171851	178990		187	599571	599585	262	33641	33670		875041	875145		
	738133	738142		B 106288	106408	B-105	319691	319697			688774	688791			587816	587835		875041	875145	
	835548	835626		266941	267000		504854	504872		190	618611	618640			587816	587835		875041	875145	
B-9	991297	991308		267712	267750		110151	110176		191	139001	139037			587816	587835		875041	875145	
	B 415535	415537		269545	270000		127985	128054		B-107	127985	128054			587816	587835		875041	875145	
	B 415535	415537		271151	271416		196558	196560			139001	139037			587816	587835		875041	875145	
	B 415535	415537		272051	272051		371251	371350			341561	341811			951171	951175		875041	875145	
	879196	879401		272251	274328		B 468051	468070		193	220718	220854			126375	126428		875041	875145	
	959588	959594		274501	274747		B 511093	511110		194	72254	72306	265	126375	126428		875041	875145		
10	94187	94200		276001	276461	B-108					147895	147896	B-266	368838	368870		324571	324622		
B-11	896101	896102		276751	277200		B 115255	115312			208501	208545			368838	368870		324571	324622	
	57134	57212		735091	737700		157773	158250			229427	229500			368838	368870		324571	324622	
	106322	106444		737601	737601		229501	229500		B-196	36668	36706			368838	368870		324571	324622	



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B-410—	B 203011 203012 B 357017 357018 B 894011 894013 B-411— B 108504 108506 B 697653 697656 B 891301 891437 B-412— B 139088 139994 B 694321 694432 B 77827 77868 B 413— B 863619 863679 B 716165 716168 B 54029 54060 B-414— B 762296 762298 B 262552 262585 B 417— B 456400 456463 B 950460 950461 B-420— B 115071 115072 B 761732 761881 B 137281 137330 B-423— B 126137 126160 B 128102 128120 B 823543 823568 B 884122 884150 B-427— B 3880 3963 B 691806 691807 B 160587 160589 B 355916 355954 B 370501 370686 B 513433 513438 B 983126 983250 B 105786 105787 B 874784 874807 B-431— B 39529 39529 B 647504 647551 B 693739 693750 B 903601 903601 B 432— B 45106 45129 B 596374 B 100323 100343 B-434— B 173336 173370 B 903016 903030 B-435— B 130594 B 181517 181528 B 264987 264988 B 784531 784550 B 686643 686685 B 70582 70660 B-438— B 120855 120908 B 105996 106056 B 206268 206269 B-440— B 337336 337408 B 386141 386142 B 413836 413837 B 470678 470690 B-441— B 445251 445271 B 733010 733021 B 749753 749784 B 67290 67310 B 696825 696826 B 628489 628500 B 759787 759792 B 926001 926017 B 180939 181014 B 722993 722993 B-446— B 75301 75313 B 250850 250853 B 288381 288383 B 289061 289061 B 292480 292500 B-447— B 170914 170928 B 537798 537802 B 597591 B 896803 896820 B 859016 859070 B-450— B 688833 688865 B 731157 731156 B 164052 164070 B 446609 446687 B-453— B 9751 9781 B 248467 248470 B 287398 287400 B 337598 337731 B 718520 718526 B 106261 106249 B 435592 435593 B 728949 729000 B-455— B 203280 B 358221 B 713571 713578 B-456— B 55333 55338 B 906869 906915 B 556557 556559 B 231817 231843 B-459— B 212290 212412 B 428742 428746 B 455210 455244 B 625854 625833 B 753704 753707 B 513533 513533 B 993439 993467 B-463— B 71723 71770 B 373304 B 579217 579310 B 888633 888649 B-465— B 195091 195265 B 565094 565515 B 816321 816700 B 914272 B 131301 131532 B 193025 193059 B 63993 64014 B 98334 98900 B 897001 897005 B 364338 364343 B 505708 505709 B 794095 794701 B 153556 153588 B-470— B 255970 255970 B 691215 691250 B 725501 725517 B 177008 177010 B 177552 177760 B 217639 B 288804 288900 B 287031 287100 B 434101 434102 B-478— B 575598 575617 B 929257 929318	L. 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<b>L. U.</b> <b>B-1404—(Cont.)</b> 892801 892808 <b>B-1406—</b> 216901 216915 B 637801 637829 B 889801 889818 894001 894009 <b>NB-1407—</b> 638109 638175 <b>B-1408—</b> B 638401 638700 B 734401 734505 B 890101 890259	<b>L. 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## WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 376)

is not objectionable. Many women would undoubtedly be willing to return to it if offered fair wages and right conditions.

The Women's Bureau hopes to aid in the speedy and orderly reconversion by helping to build up good labor standards for all workers in all service trades throughout the country.

The barriers which have been set up to keep women from the technical and professional fields are another real concern of the Women's Bureau, according to Miss Miller. Real advances have been made during the war by women in engineering, medicine, supervisory or personnel work in industry and other scientific fields. Qualified women should be enabled to hold these advances.

In spite of the threatened shortage of doctors after the war as a result of the

reduced number of young men now studying in medical schools, there is no let down of the opposition to women who wish to make a career of medicine or dentistry. In Russia at the present time 60 per cent of the doctors are women and 90 per cent of the medical students are women. In England 20 per cent of the medical students are women, but less than 10 per cent are admitted to medical schools in the United States.

"The country admits that women have made magnificent contributions during the war and many sacrifices, too, so now as we plan the right systems of reconversion, retraining, reemployment, and unemployment insurance let us include woman labor in the set-up," pleads Miss Miller.

## NOTED EDITOR COMMENTS

(Continued from page 366)

ing to give enough of the time to acquire the greater understanding. Today,

with the increasing problems of industry in production and distribution, with the awakening of public consciousness to questions of social relations, we must have, not a few, but a majority of trained thinkers. This is highly important to future welfare, growth, and development, for America will be just what we put into it. With all thy getting get understanding that with a better application of moral and spiritual values guiding our determination to create a better world in which to live, America can, must and shall remain the inspiration of this world to better things.

## IMPORTANT MEETINGS HELD

(Continued from page 369)

the war. But other substitute materials have not proved themselves as good as the original materials and therefore should be abandoned after the war. The same thing is true about methods of installation."



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Book, Day.....	1.75	ceipts).....		Book, Minute.....	1.50
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 re-	3.50	Charters, Duplicates.....	.50
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Electrical Worker, Subscription per	2.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 re-	3.50	No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie	
year.....		ceipts).....		Clasp.....	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment	1.75	No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button.....	1.10
Labels, Decalcomania (large 1½",		(300 receipts).....		No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies).....	.75
small 1", fabricating 1"),		Receipt Book, Overtime assessment	3.50	No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button.....	.75
per 100.....	.20	(750 receipts).....		No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled	
per 1,000.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 re-	3.50	Gold Tie Clasp.....	1.75
per 5,000.....	7.00	ceipts).....		No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button.....	1.25
per 50,000.....	67.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 re-	1.75	No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button.....	1.75
Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50	ceipts).....		No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled	
Labels, Paper, Neon, per 100.....	.20	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 re-	.75	Gold Tie Clasp.....	2.25
Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20	ceipts).....		No. 11*—10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor.....	2.25
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wiring, per 100.....		Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.25	Gold Chain Tie Clasp.....	4.00
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IN enlightened and emerging systems gone is the absolute power of individuals, of classes, or of groups of any and all sorts. Gone is the acceptance by the greater body of mankind of arbitrary authority for authority's sake. Numbered are the hours when violence holds sway, except as a means of preventing brutality and greater violence. Gone and going are all the old-time absolutisms in government and social organization. Gone are "divine rights"; gone is "might makes right"; gone is "human differences make wrong right"; gone is "gold makes right."

Gone is the silly cry that emotions, not reason, must govern the world, that there is and can be no rational order of the world, that there is only the *status quo* for those who happen to be dressed in a little brief authority. The emerging world will not make a mockery of the dignity of man or his advance to higher levels of life. It will not reject the general participation of men in the settlement of their common affairs, in the organization of consent as a basis of the common good and the realization of the human personality.

—CHARLES E. MERRIAM.